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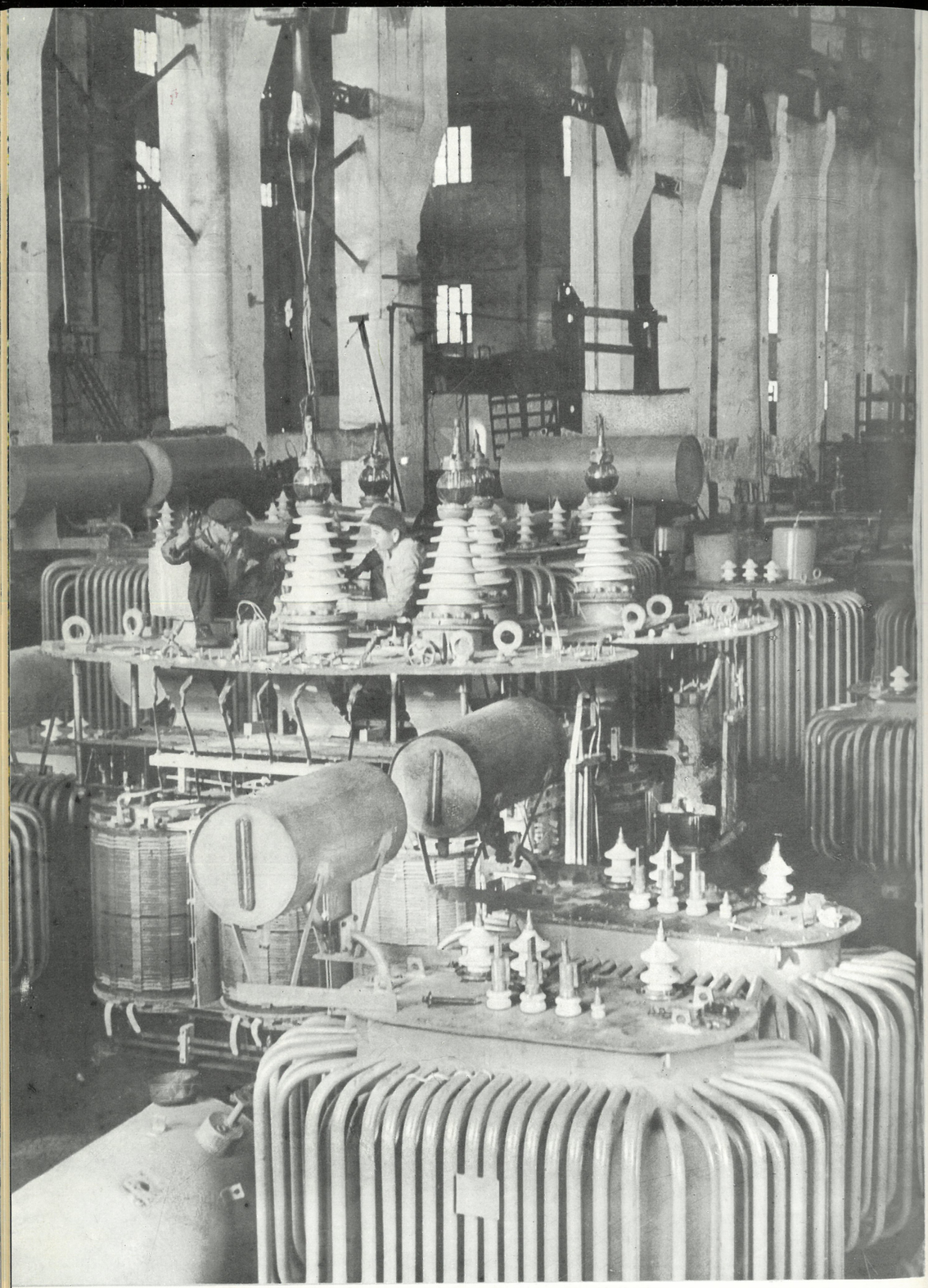


At the transformer shop of the Daian Electric Machine Plant

Korea Today

MONTHLY JOURNAL

PUBLISHED BY THE
FOREIGN LANGUAGES PUBLISHING HOUSE
Pyongyang

FRONT COVER: The day is over. At a mine face Pak Chang Won, commander of the tunnelling company at the May Day pit of the Oonkok Colliery, reports the day's results to the command over the telephone. The company makes innovations every day to implement the yearly plan ahead of schedule. Today too they have overfulfilled the daily quota establishing a new record.

Photo by Choi Ryong Chul

BACK COVER: A pasture ground on the plateau

Photo by Choi Suk

No. 137

1967

Printed in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

CONTENTS

Let Us Intensify the Anti-imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle . . . KIM IL SUNG 2

Along the Road of Fresh Victories 6

At the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition . . . . LI CHUN 9

The Invincible Power 11

The Story of a Veteran Worker . . . LI CHAN SOON 14

U.S. Must Go from South Korea 16

Fight Is Not Over 18

On Korea's Reunification (2) 20

With Our Guinean Friends . . . CHOI KEUM JA 21

Detachment Commander Pak Kil Song LI JONG SAN 22

"The Second Encounter" 29

Until I Found the Road to a Real Life . . . . . PAK SUNG RYUL 30

Revisiting Korea (2) . . . . WILFRED BURCHETT 32

Pyongyang . . . . . JO CHUN SUK 34

Greetings to Independence Day of Zambia 37

Another U.S. Offensive Fizzled Out 38

Southeast Asia and Japan (2) . . . HONG SOO IL 40

U.S. Atrocities Rampage 41

Arab Peoples Will Surely Be Triumphant. 42

Pak Jung Hi's Crimes Against the Arab Peoples 44

Fifteen Days in Korea . . . MAHMOUD MOWAFI 45

Wonsan Water Sports Club 46

What Is Behind "Economic Co-operation" 47

A Tripartite Military Alliance 49

National Defence Sports 51

LET US INTENSIFY THE ANTI-IMPERIALIST, ANTI-U.S. STRUGGLE

KIM IL SUNG

The first issue of the theoretical organ of the Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America published on August 12, in Havana, carried a treatise entitled "Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle" by Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The whole text of the treatise is as follows:

Two years ago the Tricontinental People's Solidarity Organization was founded in Havana, the capital of Cuba. It was an event of very great significance. The aims and ideals of this organization have aroused the sympathy of hundreds of millions of Asian, African and Latin American people and are exerting profound influence on the course of the great changes taking place in the world today.

After suffering from oppression and plunder by Western capitalism and imperialism for centuries, the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America have risen courageously and entered the arena of history. The strong tide of national liberation is rising with an irresistible force. Hundreds of millions of people in the three continents are fighting for liberation and for the safeguard of the achievements of the revolution they have already made. The colonial system of imperialism is fast falling asunder.

Imperialism is making desperate attempts to retain its former positions and restore its lost ground. As the fatal hour of imperialism is drawing nearer, the struggle is becoming more intensified. That is why the peoples cannot but continue with their struggle, holding high the banner of anti-imperialism, till imperialism is wiped out completely from the surface of the earth.

The newly-independent countries which have thrown off the yoke of imperialism are confronted with the very difficult and important tasks of safeguarding their national independence, carrying forward the revolution and giving assistance to the liberation struggle of the peoples still in imperialist fetters. The peoples who have achieved independence should strive to crush the subversive activities of the foreign imperialists and domestic reactionary forces, tear down their economic footholds, strengthen the revolutionary forces, set up a progressive social system and build an independent national economy and national culture. Only by so doing, can they safeguard the gains of the revolution, achieve the prosperity of their countries and nations and contribute to the common struggle of the peoples of the whole world for burying imperialism.

Asia, Africa and Latin America hold 71 per cent of the land surface of the globe. These continents are inhabited by more than two-thirds of the world population and endowed with inexhaustible natural wealth. Imperialism grew and fattened by grinding down the peoples of these continents and robbing them of their riches. Even today imperialism is squeezing tens of billions of dollars of profits from these continents every year. When Asia, Africa and Latin America are completely cleared of old and new colonialism, there will be no imperialist Western Europe nor imperialist North America. The anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America is a sacred liberation struggle of hundreds of millions of oppressed and humiliated people and, at the same time, a great struggle for cutting the life line of world imperialism in these areas. Together with the revolutionary struggle of the international working class for socialism, this struggle is one of the two major revolutionary forces of our times. Those struggles are linked together in one current which will carry imperialism to its grave.

The imperialists cannot make a gift of independence to the colonial peoples. Is it necessary to prove the falsity of the declaration of the imperialists who say that the Western world can help the tricontinental peoples towards the attainment of their independence and progress and that it can co-exist with free, independent Asia, Africa and Latin America? The nature of imperialism cannot, and will never, change. Imperialism will exploit, oppress and plunder the people till its downfall.

The oppressed peoples can liberate themselves only through their struggle. This is a simple and clear truth confirmed by history. It is necessary to expose the false propaganda of the imperialists and thoroughly dissipate the illusion that the imperialists will give away their positions in the colonies and dependent countries with good grace. Where there is oppression, there is resistance. This is the rule. It is inevitable that the oppressed peoples should fight for their emancipation. So long as imperialism plunders and oppresses weak nations by force, it remains an inalienable right of the oppressed nations to rise in arms and fight against the aggressors.

It is wrong to try to avoid the struggle against imperialism under the pretext that, though independence and revolution are important, peace is still more precious. Is it not true that the line of seeking unprincipled compromise with imperialism only encourages its aggressive actions and increases the danger of war? Peace secured through slavish submission is not peace. Genuine peace will not come unless a struggle is waged against the breakers of peace, unless the slave's peace is rejected and the rule of the oppressors is overthrown. We are opposed to the line of compromise with imperialism. At the same time, we cannot tolerate either the practice of only talking big of opposing imperialism, but, in deed, being afraid of fighting against imperialism. The latter is a line of compromise in an inverted form. Both have nothing to do with the genuine anti-imperialist struggle and will only be of help to the imperialist policy of aggression and war.

In order to fight against imperialism, it is important first of all to concentrate attack upon U.S. imperialism, the chieftain of world imperialism. By stretching its tentacles of aggression to all parts of the world, U.S. imperialism has become the common enemy of all peoples of the world. No country on earth is free from an infringement of its sovereignty by U.S. imperialism or free from the menace of U.S. imperialist aggression. The U.S. imperialists are cruelly suppressing the liberation struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and constantly perpetrating acts of aggression and subversive activities to hold the newly-independent countries in bondage once again. Showing their true colours as burglar plainly, the U.S. imperialists are waging a war of aggression against a socialist country and interfering in the domestic affairs of other countries by force of arms. Not a day has passed without

witnessing flames of aggression and war kindled by U.S. imperialism over the last 20-odd years after the termination of World War II. U.S. imperialism is the most heinous and shameless plunderer ever known in history. It is none other than the U.S. imperialists themselves that are inducing all peoples on the globe demanding peace, independence and progress to unite in a joint front against U.S. imperialism.

The peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America have common interests and their anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggles are linked with each other by a relationship of mutual support. When Africa and Latin America are not free, Asia cannot enjoy freedom; when the U.S. imperialists are driven out of Asia, this will benefit the liberation struggle of the African and Latin American peoples. Victory on one front over U.S. imperialism will sap its strength that much, facilitating victory on other fronts. In whatever part of the world the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression may be wiped out, it will be very gratifying to all peoples of the world. It is necessary, therefore, to form a broadest possible anti-U.S. united front to isolate U.S. imperialism thoroughly, and administer blows to it by united strength everywhere it is engaged in aggression. Only by so doing, it is possible to disperse and weaken the force of U.S. imperialism to the last degree and lead the people on every front to beat U.S. imperialism with an overwhelming power.

For more than 20 years the U.S. imperialists have been occupying the southern part of our country. The U.S. imperialists are enforcing colonial rule in South Korea and have turned it into a military base for their aggression on the whole of Korea and Asia. In spite of their ignominious defeat in their aggressive war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the U.S. imperialists still refuse to give up their aggressive design to conquer the whole of Korea and are incessantly scheming to unleash another war in Korea. The supreme task set before the Korean people at present is to liquidate the colonial system maintained by the U.S. imperialists in South Korea, to accomplish the national-liberation revolution and to realize the country's reunification. For the Korean people to accomplish their cause of national liberation, forces must be prepared along three lines: to strengthen the socialist forces in North Korea; to increase and accumulate the revolutionary forces in South Korea; and to develop the international revolutionary movement and strengthen solidarity with it. North Korea is the base of the Korean revolution. The successes in socialist construction in North Korea are encouraging the South Korean people in their anti-U.S., national salvation struggle and are conducive to the preparation of revolutionary forces in South Korea. We are striving to strengthen and develop the revolutionary forces both in North and South Korea and, at the same time, to strengthen solidarity with the international revolutionary forces. The Korean people support the struggle waged by the peoples of all countries against U.S. imperialism, and regard it as assistance to their own cause of liberation. We maintain that all the anti-imperialist forces of the world should unite and wage a joint struggle against U.S. imperialism. We have been working consistently to this end.

The U.S. imperialists are afraid of the united strength of the revolutionary peoples of the world more than anything else. That is why they are resorting to all kinds of tricks to obstruct the formation of an anti-U.S. united front and have adopted the strategy of subduing weak and small countries one by one. This strategy of U.S. imperialism must be thoroughly frustrated. The Asian, African and Latin-American countries have differing social systems, and there exist many parties with differing political views in these countries. But all of these countries and parties, except the stooges of imperialism, have common interests in opposing the imperialist forces of aggression headed by U.S. imperialism. The difference in social systems and political ideals should never be an obstacle to the joint struggle and concerted action against U.S. imperialism. No one must be allowed to split the anti-U.S. united front and refuse joint action, attaching the first importance to his own specific national or partizan interests. It will only benefit the U.S.-led imperialists and do harm to the revolutionary peoples.

It is very important in the joint struggle against imperialism to defend the revolution which has already triumphed. It is an international duty of all the revolutionary peoples to fight in defence of the gains of the Cuban revolution. The revolutionary Cuba represents the future of Latin America and its very existence encourages the peoples of this continent in their liberation movement. The victory of the Cuban revolution furnishes striking evidence that imperialism is doomed to fall and the national-liberation revolution and people's revolution will certainly triumph in our times. It is for this very reason that the U.S. imperialists hate and fear so much this small island country. The U.S. imperialists are seeking to strangle the Republic of Cuba. The peoples of Latin America and the progressive people of the whole world must do everything in their power to foil the U.S. imperialists' policy of blockade against the Republic of Cuba and frustrate their attempt for military invasion of Cuba.

Today the Vietnamese people's resistance for national salvation against the U.S. invasion troops has become the focal point of the anti-imperialist struggle. The U.S. imperialist forces of aggression and the anti-imperialist, peace-loving forces of the world are making a showdown in Vietnam. The U.S. troops are sustaining one defeat after another due to the heroic resistance of the Vietnamese people and falling into a bottomless mire. Upsetting the calculation of the U.S. imperialists, the Vietnam war has become a grave for the aggressors. The Vietnamese people's resistance for national salvation proves clearly once again that a people that is determined to defend its independence and freedom at any sacrifice and that has the support of the peoples of the whole world, is invincible.

At present, the U.S. imperialists are escalating their war, continuously reinforcing their military strength in South Vietnam, dragging more troops of their satellite countries into the war, and conducting bombings and bombardments on a large scale against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. The Vietnamese people are shouldering the heavy burden of resisting by their heroic struggle the aggression of the most barbarous and heinous imperialism of modern times. They are fighting not only in defence of their independence and freedom, but also for safeguarding world peace and security. When U.S. imperialist aggression against Vietnam is checked and frustrated, the doom of U.S. imperialism will be sealed and the situation will turn more favourable for the peoples of all countries fighting for peace, independence and progress. The peace-loving people of the whole world are in duty bound to give all forms of assistance to the Vietnamese people, and the Vietnamese people are entitled to receive it. The peoples of the socialist, the newly-independent and the Asian, African and Latin-American countries and the peoples of all other nations of the world should make their greatest efforts to expand the anti-U.S. united front, to assist the Vietnamese people in their resistance for national salvation, and to check by concerted action the U.S. imperialist aggression. No one has the right to force upon the Vietnamese people a solution for their internal affairs against their will. The U.S. aggressive troops must pull out of Vietnam and the Vietnamese question must be settled by the Vietnamese people themselves.

We must neither underestimate nor overrate the strength of U.S. imperialism. U.S. imperialism can still commit lots of crimes. But U.S. imperialism is on the decline. Today when U.S. imperialism is behaving most outrageously, its weakness is revealed more glaringly than ever before. The Korean people know what U.S. imperialism is like. Our people have fought U.S. imperialism, and defended their motherland from its aggression. The Korean war revealed that U.S. imperialism is by no means invulnerable, but can be beaten in fighting. The triumph of the Cuban revolution has again proved this truth under circumstances different from ours. The Vietnamese people's resistance for national salvation, too, clearly confirms this truth. U.S. imperialism is doomed to complete destruction. By fighting in union against the U.S.-led imperialists, the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America will build a new Asia, Africa and Latin America, independent and prosperous, and will make a great contribution to world peace and the liberation of mankind.

ALONG THE ROAD OF FRESH VICTORIES

One year has passed since the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea was held, the Conference of historic significance in the life of the Korean nation. Short as it was, the year has witnessed great work results of the Korean people who endeavoured to carry through all the tasks the Conference called for.

The northern part of the country, the base for our revolution, has been further consolidated, politically, economically, and militarily; and the political and ideological unity of the Party and the people has been further cemented. The entire Korean people who have been armed with the brilliant revolutionary traditions established in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and waged under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, and the sole ideological system of the Party are united rock-firm with one ideology and one will, building up the revolutionary ranks boundlessly loyal to the Party and the Leader.

The entire working people exhibiting the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance in all fields of socialist construction, are energetically working to implement successfully the strategic line of the Party which calls for economic construction in parallel with defence build-up.

In the light of the fact that the U.S. imperialists are directing the spearhead of aggression to Asia and that particularly, military provocations of the U.S. imperialists that occupy South Korea, are getting more frequent and worse, an important and urgent task presented itself before the Korean people, the task of pushing ahead with economic construction in parallel with defence upbuilding. To this end, the overall socialist construction programmes have to be readjusted. In this respect, it must be pointed out that the powerful independent national economy that our people have built guided by the Party and fighting against heavy odds, is exhibiting full vitality in propelling the nation on two fronts—economic construction and defence upbuilding.

The whole nation is being swept by the powerful waves of new upsurge. "Parallel Growth of Economic Construction and Defence Upbuilding!" is the motto for the working people who have risen up to carry through the decisions of the Party Conference. Rejecting passivism and conservatism, they are forging ahead guided by the spirit of uninterrupted innovation and continued advance so as to prepare themselves fully for the country's reunification.

Soon after the Party Conference up-to-date chemical fertilizer factories were commissioned in Heungnam and Aoji, two chemical industry centers of our country. (These new factories secure fertilizers by the gasification of anthracite.) A big ore-dressing shop was completed at the Kumduk Mine taking only ten months. Then in Soonchun, Nampo, and many other industrial districts many new factories were built by our own efforts and energies and with materials and equipment produced in the country.

At the iron and steel works and at all factories and enterprises shining results are being scored in production, thanks to the devoted work of the workers who, determined to translate the decisions of the Party Conference into reality, are applying spurs to the Chullima workteam movement. Remarkable progress has been noted in their efforts to boost the production and improve the quality of goods by making better use of the existing equipment and materials and by advancing techniques. War industry, too, has been greatly strengthened as the economic foundation of the country became firmer.

Our working people are working vigorously so as to overfulfil on all items the plan for this year under the current Seven-Year Plan. Already great results have been attained in implementing the quotas for the first half of the year.

Big strides have also been made in agriculture. The co-operative farmers have stepped up the technical, cultural, and ideological revolutions along the path shown in Comrade Kim Il Sung's "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country," and the material and technical foundations of agriculture have been consolidated further. Thanks to scientific farming methods and to the untiring efforts of the co-op farmers, the countryside promises a

Workers of the Kangsun Steel Mill are registering a new record in the construction of a new tin-plating shop

bumper harvest for this year.

Likewise, in the fields of education, culture, public health, science, and the arts, remarkable progress is to be noted.

Mention must be made of the epoch-making events that took place giving more benefits to the people during the past twelve months after the Party Conference. Agricultural tax-in-kind, the single tax which had been assessed on the farmers, was abolished altogether last year; then universal 9-year compulsory technical education, a historic event for the whole nation, came into being in April; a 6-hour day was enforced for those women workers who have more than three children.

In view of the prevailing situation, the country is obliged to direct more man-power and funds to the strengthening of defences, but it is constantly consolidating its economic power and improving the people's living.

Men and officers of the Korean People's Army have energetically undergone the military and political training to develop the army into a powerful armed force which is closely rallied round the Party and the Leader. All the fighters are armed with modern military science and techniques. Indeed great successes have been attained in the work of making the People's Army into a cadre army and modernizing it.

All this was fully displayed at the combined military competitions held in June, where men and officers exhibited the highly developed military techniques, rigid discipline, and the most effective commandership. Especially, the manoeuvres of the three services fully demonstrated the invincible strength of the army which has implemented the Party's military line thoroughly and grown into a revolutionary army, each fighter of which can be a match for a hundred foes.

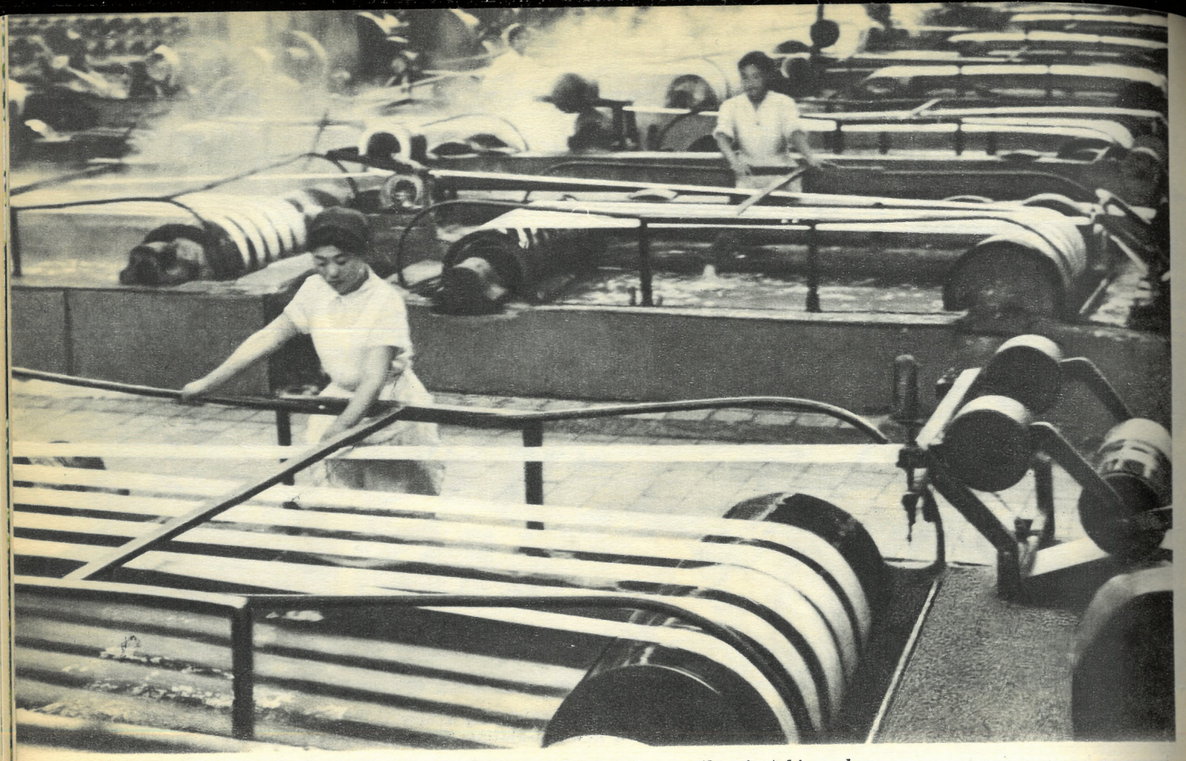
Under the slogan "Hold rifle in one hand and hammer and sickle in the other!" numbers of our working people are going through a military training in the Red Worker-Peasant Militia while they are on their jobs. They are fully prepared to defend their socialist country in co-operation with the People's Army.

Our people, who have been taught in the idea of the Party that the army and the people are one, always love and aid the People's Army; they are fully prepared to fight shoulder to shoulder with the People's Army against all enemies in case of emergency.

Thanks to the Party's military line, which stands for making the People's Army a cadre army, and modernizing it, arming the entire people, and fortifying the whole country, today our country is an impregnable fortress that can smash any surprise attacks of the enemy. All these successes are surely an important guarantee for the further advance of our revolution.

The struggle for liberating South Korea and reunifying the country is moving ahead more energetically along the strategic and tactical lines the Party Conference showed for reunification and victory in South Korea's revolution.

Today the entire people of South Korea, workers, peasants, youth, and students, intel-



One innovation after another is taking place also in the February 8th Vinalon Factory

lectuals, and others, are valiantly fighting for democratic freedom and rights and against the U.S. and its lackeys' colonial military fascist rule, braving the latters' sanguinary suppression.

The U.S. imperialists are rushing madly with war preparations in South Korea on the one hand, while, on the other, aggravate the worst military fascist dictatorship utilizing South Korea as a springboard for Asian aggression. However, this should not be taken to mean "U.S. strong;" on the contrary, it shows U.S. colonial rule has been shaken to its very foundations and U.S. imperialism is in the last gasp.

Though the South Korean revolution is going through a trying period under fascist oppression by U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, the national and class consciousness of the South Korean people is enhancing through the life and struggle, and their revolutionary forces are growing day after day. And the just struggle of the Korean people for complete liberation and reunification of the country enjoys the active support from the world people.

In this way the cause of the Korean people for the country's reunification and the nationwide victory of our revolution is advancing with a greater force.

Under the situation where the aggressive schemes of the U.S. imperialists are getting worse, our people holding high the banner of anti-imperialist struggle that the Party Conference indicated are doing their utmost to strengthen the unity of the socialist camp and cohesion of the international communist movement.

The Korean people are doing everything to help the Vietnamese people who are fighting against the U.S. aggressors; the Korean people express their unconditional support for and militant solidarity with the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, who are struggling for national independence and liberation and against imperialism and colonialism. In the common struggle against U.S.-led imperialism the people of Korea are firmly determined to fight resolutely in unity with the socialist countries and all the progressive people of the world for the cause of peace, democracy, national independence, and socialism.

The triumphant march of the Korean people is a testimony to the correctness and vitality of the independent line of the Workers' Party of Korea, which is forging ahead, without the slightest wavering, along the path it has chosen, holding high the banner of Marxism-Leninism.

As they mark the first anniversary of the Party Conference, the Korean people are waging an energetic struggle for the country's reunification and the final victory of the Korean revolution, firmly united round the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

We shall keep moving ahead along the path of struggle and victory indicated by the Party Conference cementing further solidarity with the revolutionary peoples of the world.

At the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition

LI CHUN

IN the central part of Pyongyang is the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition. Not only people from different parts of the country but also foreign guests visit here to get a closer view on Korea's economic growth.

Sometime ago I was there.

As I entered the compound, the outdoor exhibits came into sight; there were the excavator Model Unification, tractors Models Bumper Harvest and Chullima, lorries Models Victory Nos. 64, 61, and 58, motor cars, new model buses, etc. There were also a 400-h.p. Diesel engine, various types of compressors, mining machines, electric gears, and building machines. All these spoke of the rapid advancement of Korea's heavy machinery building.

The first hall of the exhibition has machine tools of different descriptions, textile machines and equipment, projectors, precision machines, metal-cutting tools, the program-controlling automatic lathe, automatic copying lathe.

According to the guide, the program-controlling automatic lathe came from the Heuichun Machine-tool Plant. The construction of the factory started while the Patriotic War of Liberation was still raging in full fury, and the first lathe came off the assembly line nine months after the signing of the truce in July 1953. During the five-year plan (1957-1960) which envisaged to lay the foundation for industrialization, the country was equipped with universal-purpose lathes and new types of machine tools. Under the current Seven-Year Plan which started in 1961—the plan for all-round technical

Each machine on display attracts visitors' attention

innovation in every field of the national economy—automatic lathes and various universal-purpose machine tools have been added to the production list of the plant.

While listening to the guide I thought of the history of the plant and the growth of Korea's machine-building and metal-working industries.

In the postwar years the machine-building and metal-working industries made rapid progress; 192 per cent during the three-year plan period (1954-1956), 4.7-fold in the five-year plan period, and 2.7-fold in the first five years (1961-1965) of the current Seven-Year Plan.

In the pre-liberation days there were only a few machine repair shops in the North, but now it turns out up-to-date equipment and installations for metallurgical and chemical industries.

In the first hall are also various structural steel and special steel, and rolled non-ferrous metal goods, which testify to the highly developed state of metal industry, the cornerstone of the machine-building industry. The guide said that as the country makes more precision machines, a greater volume of alloy steel and rolled non-ferrous metal goods are produced at steel works and smelteries. Among the chemical products on display are organic synthetic products—polyvinyl chloride, vinalon and others—various fertilizers, and medicines.

Every exhibit will convince the visitors that the line of the Workers' Party of Korea has been most correct, which has endeavoured "to create our own base of heavy industry which is equipped with new techniques, relies mainly on domestic natural resources and the sources of raw materials for its own development and meets the demands of our national economy for raw and other materials, fuel, power, machinery and equipment mainly with home products."

The light industry hall shows textiles and fabrics of all colours and patterns, furniture, and consumer goods. Among them are plastic goods produced at the Pyongyang Daily Necessaries Factory and products of textile mills in Kaesong, Shineuijoo, and Pyongyang including Nyungbyun's "Yaksan" silk, Pyongyang's georgette, Bakchun's velvet in addition to various other silks, woolen goods, and vinalon fabrics. Particularly, some new fabrics are most attractive. But the guide added. These cloths, before you know it, would become "old," as every year the textile research institute under the commission of light industry science puts forth many new designs and the country's modern textile mills are striving to turn out more high-quality goods.

Besides the textiles and fabrics, various goods of local colour—furniture, daily items and foodstuffs turned out at the medium- and small-scale local plants—attract much attention. The plants were built along the Party's policy for developing medium- and small-scale local factories side by side with large-scale Centre-controlled light industry plants so as to raise rapidly the production of consumer goods.

Most of the local industrial goods on display are those made from raw materials left idle in the localities.

Now Korea is satisfying the demands of the population for consumer goods with home products.

When the visitors enter the agricultural hall, an impressive picture hung on the wall greets them. The picture shows the countryside where the irrigation channels crisscross, telegraph wires are stretched like a cobweb, and tractors and lorries are running. It is a picture of our countryside where along the path shown by the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country" (made public by Premier Kim Il Sung in February 1964), notable successes have been made in the technical revolution; irrigation, electrification, mechanization, chemicalization are being pushed ahead energetically.

There the guide told us the recent results made in the countryside, pointing to a chart hung by the picture. Irrigation has been completed in the main; water channels reach scores of thousand kilometers, and numberless dykes and lock-gates have been built in various parts of the country, and every year a

(Continued on page 13)

At the foodstuffs section

The Invincible Power

ANWAR EL SADAT, Chairman of the National Assembly of the U.A.R., who was in our country May this year, stated at a press conference before his departure that he and his delegation members had been deeply impressed by the solid unity of the entire Korean people rallying round their Leader and by the monolithic ties and love binding the Leader and the people.

Wilfred Burchett, an Australian journalist and writer, wrote in his "Revisiting Korea": "... without the steel-strong bonds of mutual confidence between people and leadership, it would have been impossible to accomplish a fraction of what has been done."

Many other foreigners who visited our country praised in unison the Korean people's political and moral unity and cohesion for being invincible.

It is the political and ideological unity of the Party and the Leader and the people that lies at the root of great successes the Korean people have scored in all fields, political, economic, military, and cultural. All these are very precious to the Korean people, and they take great pride and confidence in them.

The Korean people are boundlessly loyal to the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, their respected and beloved Leader; and the Party and the Leader have deep trust in, and profound love for, the people and guide them to victory and happiness.

Marking significantly the 19th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (September 9), the entire people of our country keep the onward march of Chullima; they are endeavouring to accelerate socialist construction and achieve the country's reunification and the overall victory of the Korean revolution throughout the country along the road indicated by the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea held in October 1966.

During the past five years since the Seven-Year Plan was started in 1961 more than 300 large factories and workshops and over 2,300 medium- and small-sized factories and branch mills were built. And the first half of this year saw many new factories and plants commissioned; among them were chemical fertilizer factories securing fertilizer from anthracite and coal gasification, power plants, ore-dressing plants, textile mills, etc. Besides, many metallurgical works have been expanded, new techniques introduced, electrification of the railways has been stepped up, and the production of consumer goods increased. Thus our national economy has made a great advancement.

The picture is the same in the countryside.

The co-op farm members have made great strides in building up their villages into more cultured and bountiful ones following the path indicated by the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country," which showed the way to ultimate solution of the agrarian question.

The workers, peasants, and working intellectuals are helping each other and working devotedly for prosperity and progress of the country. Under the slogan, "Rifle in one hand and hammer and sickle in the other," they are fully prepared to defend their country from any aggression of the U.S. imperialists that still occupy South Korea.

The Korean people being rallied firm round the Workers' Party of Korea and Comrade Kim Il Sung keep advancing towards the yet brighter morrow, singing the songs of happiness of the community, a big, harmonious family. They are cheerful and vigorous and full of revolutionary optimism.

The life under socialism is really a radical change for the Korean people who had suffered so much under colonial rule of Japanese imperialism. Then they had known only shame and poverty and anything like political rights was unthinkable. However, the invincible unity and cohesion and the inexhaustible creativeness of our people, which have brought about the great reality, did not come of themselves. All this has been possible because our people have inherited the precious revolutionary traditions established in the long and arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle and are guided by the correct leadership of the Workers' Party and Comrade Kim Il Sung that has always led the Korean people to victory.

When our country was going through the darkest period under Japanese imperialism, the anti-Japanese guerillas organized and led personally by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Leader of the Korean people, had fought against the enemy for fifteen years surmounting all difficulties and only looking for the day when the people would lead a happy life in the liberated country knowing no exploitation and oppression.

It happened a day in early spring 1933.

A guerilla unit led by Comrade Kim Il Sung in person arrived at a village on the Dooman River where they stayed overnight. Comrade Kim Il Sung helped the elderly master of the house with the work. He was staying with a family. The old man tried very hard to stop him, holding Comrade Kim Il Sung by the hand. But he answered: "Please let me help

you. Commander (referring to Comrade Kim Il Sung) is also a son of the people. I shall be doing what people are doing, shan't I?" Now, the elderly man was moved to tears. "I really didn't know that there is such an army like yours in the world. Now I feel new strength surging in me." For the aged man who had been maltreated and humiliated all his life, it was the first time to see a genuine army of the people, the anti-Japanese guerillas led by Marshal Kim Il Sung. He renewed his determination to aid the guerillas to fight the oppressors.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's deep and ardent love for the people was a great inspiration to every anti-Japanese guerilla, and they translated the noble spirit into reality in all aspects of struggle and life.

In many fights the guerilla units lured the enemy to other places, even if it made the situation unfavourable for them, whenever they saw that the battle would cause damages to the people. Though things were so difficult for the guerillas, Marshal Kim Il Sung had often distributed food and clothes to the people in the guerilla bases or in the areas under enemy occupation.

"As fish cannot live out of water, so the guerillas cannot live separated from the people." This was a motto for the anti-Japanese guerillas, who had fought for the interests of the people, sharing their fate and going through thick and thin with them, and enkindling the flames of revolution in their hearts. The people, on their part, helped the guerillas at the risk of their lives.

Such unity of the guerillas and the people was the source of strength for the guerillas in the protracted struggle against the strong Japanese imperialists. Thanks to such unity, all the seemingly unsurmountable difficulties in the way of revolution at the time were overcome, the united anti-Japanese national front was formed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, and organizational and ideological preparations were successfully made for the founding of the Party.

Because of the deep root of such revolutionary traditions, even in the complex situation created after the country's liberation the Party, the Leader, and the people could firmly unite and build up the northern part of the country into a mighty democratic base and win the victory in the three-year war fought against the armed aggression of the U.S. imperialists.

The enemy dumped more than 524,000 bombs and shells on every square kilometre of Height 1211 to lower the height of the rigde by one metre, but the brave Korean People's Army men, successors to the anti-Japanese guerillas, defended the height to the last, never losing even a moment their conviction in ultimate victory.

"Our respected and beloved Supreme Commander Marshal Kim Il Sung! Our height will be forever a height of the country, a height of heroes. Though our land is wide, it is not for us to retreat." This is a passage from the pledge the fighters on the height addressed to Supreme Commander Marshal Kim Il Sung before a decisive battle with the enemy.

The mass heroism of the Korean people was fully displayed in the Patriotic War of Liberation, the people who inherited the revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese guerillas. To name a few of such instances: A nineteen-year-old Hero threw himself over an enemy gun muzzle to open a path for his unit; an old soldier refused to be transferred to the rear when he was heavily wounded but fought to the last; members of the storming parties attacked the enemy everywhere in the rear; workers built underground factories and mills to produce iron and steel and machines and weapons; farmers worked in the fields day and night to send more grain to the front braving the enemy's indiscriminate bombings.

The just Patriotic War of Liberation, in which the U.S. army that boasted "invincibility" and mercenaries from fifteen of its satellite countries were defeated, exhibited fully the united strength and ardent patriotism of the Korean people.

In the post war reconstruction period, too, the Korean people responding to the call of the Party and the Leader demonstrated creative enthusiasm and indomitability in all fields of revolution and economic construction.

The American aggressors who had played havoc with Korea were quite sure: Korea would never rise again! But they were wrong again, very much wrong. The Koreans recovered from the severe wounds in less than three years after the war, and started in 1957 the five-year plan aiming at laying the foundations for industrialization.

When the five-year plan started, the situation, internal and external, was very complex for the country. And it was no easy matter to execute the plan. But the Party, without slightest wavering, led the people under the slogan "maximum production and maximum economy" to implementing the plan.

After the historic December (1956) Plenum of the Party Central Committee Premier Kim Il Sung visited several factories and villages to tell the workers, peasants, and technicians about the situation the country was in and what should be done to successfully carry out construction and production. The whole nation rose up and worked. They said that if the country was in such circumstances and if it was the call of the Party and the Leader, they would go through anything to carry out the Party's decisions and that there would be nothing impossible for them. An old woman said to the Premier when he came to her village: "Premier, please don't worry about us. We are getting along all right. And I'm sure we'll do better this year with farming."

Once the popular masses grasped what the Party and the Leader wanted, it was turned into a material force. And this led to the great Chullima Movement.

Many innovations came: steel workers of the Kangsun Steel Works got 120,000 tons of steel from the furnace for which the figure 60,000 tons was thought as the maximum; a blast furnace with a capacity of hundreds of thousands of tons was built in less than one year; a railway construction was finished in 75 days, which ordinarily would have required three to four years to build; and a large-scale vinalon factory came into being on a wilderness completely on our own efforts. When the Party set forth the policy of developing local industries more than one thousand local factories appeared throughout the country in a few months. Then came the "let-machine-tools-make-machine-tools" movement, which yielded the country more than 13,000 machine-tools beyond and above the plan for the year. Now the country, for the first time in its history, began to make tractors, trucks, electric locomotives and various cutting machines and heavy installations.

The Chullima Movement recorded many innovations, and the vast five-year plan was finished in four years.

The Chullima Movement changed not only production but the people's thinking as well. The spirit of "One for all, all for one" came to rule the whole society.

The people's interests—this is the supreme aim of all the policies of the Party.

Today all the working people enjoy free medical service, social insurance and security, and nine-year compulsory technical education. All education is free and students of higher learning institutes are given government stipends regularly. Then women workers with three or more small children are required to work only six hours a day. Then the agricultural tax-in-kind system was abolished. These are some of the benefits the people enjoy today.

Korean nationals abroad too feel the warm hands of the Party and Government. The Koreans in Japan, for instance, receive a large amount of educational funds every year from the home government.

"We envy your happiness; you have a prosperous home country and the great Leader, Premier Kim Il Sung!" This is how some foreign residents in Japan speak of our compatriots there.

It is not accidental, therefore, for the Korean people to trust wholly their lot in the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

During the Korean war a 14-year-old boy came over to the northern part of the country from the southern coast of South Korea bringing his four younger brothers and sisters with him. This is what he is saying today: "Five of us, all small children, left home with parents for the north. On the way we buried father who died after being beaten up by the Yankees, then we lost mother by the germ bombs. Holding tightly young brothers and sisters crying for papa and mama, I knew we had to be in the warm embrace of Premier Kim Il Sung by all means. Then we walked and walked toward north."

He is now grown up and a skilled worker at a factory.

The Party and the Leader give hopes and encouragement to everyone.

The Korean people setting spurs to the galloping Chullima, are doing all they can for the final victory of revolution by pushing ahead with economic construction along with defence upbuilding.

The correct leadership of the Party and the Leader, the revolutionary enthusiasm of the people, and the firm unity of the Party and the people—this is the guarantee for victory, and this political and moral unity is unbreakable.

(Continued from page 10)

bumper and stable harvest visits the countryside even though there may be a severe drought and flood. Electricity has reached 96 per cent of the entire rural *ri*. More than a tractor is working in every 100 *jungbo* of arable land, and lorries and other farm machines lighten the toil of the farmers.

The supply of chemical fertilizer and agricultural chemicals increased considerably during the past five years (1961-1965), 1.8 and 1.7 times respectively.

Grains, industrial crops, animal products, vegetables and other produce are on display and the chart on the growth in their output showed the northern part of the country, once an area short of grain in the days of Japanese rule though it did mainly crop farming, has a diversified farming, satisfying the demands of the people for food grain and for raw materials for industry.

In the last hall are several charts showing the growth of Korea's economy in 1965 compared with 1944 under Japanese colonial rule—industry 15 times and the grain yield 2 times.

At the exhibition people can see clearly what the Korean people have achieved in the building of an independent national economy which means developing the economy in a diversified way, equipping it with up-to-date techniques, and having its own firm raw material bases, thus building up a comprehensive economic system in which all branches are organically interlinked with each other so as to turn out domestically, in the main, all the heavy and light industrial products and agricultural produce making the country prosper and improving the people's living conditions.

THE STORY OF A VETERAN WORKER

LI CHAN SOON

THE other day, at the machine-tool shop of the Kangsun Steel Works, I saw something, granted it was a small thing, but rather extraordinary.

I was passing by a machine when I heard a gray-haired worker talking in a rather excited tone to a young man who was giving a new coat of paint to a machine. The veteran worker was saying: "Hey, hey. What is this? This isn't the way." Thus reproaching the young man, the elderly one polished the machine good with sandpapers before painting. When he was through, the old man said to the young chap standing by. "You should learn how to handle the machines, as they belong to the state and we should spare and protect every bit of it."

The young man just stood there and watched the old worker disappear. He thought of the elder's last words. "It doesn't matter it is big or small but there is no halfway in doing things."

I went up to the young fellow and asked him who was the old worker. What he told me was that the old worker was Pak Kap Dong of the repair shop whom the whole factory admired. He is a sort of a person who does put heart and soul in everything what he does. Soon I was at his workshop—I wanted to know more about him.

"He's a Workers' Party member who always carries out faithfully the duty given by the Party. Whenever there is a difficult work he is the one who tackles it first." This is what the shop leader said about Pak Kap Dong.

I was told that there was hardly any machine or equipment at the steel works that the hands of this veteran repairman had not touched.

Pak Kap Dong, it is said, values all the machines he handles like the apple of his eye.

One time it got cloudy all of a sudden when he was on his way home, he went back to the factory to cover the machines lying in the compound with waterproof cloth. On another occasion, he failed to tell the worker on the new shift about the rolling machine he had repaired during the daytime. So he rushed back to the factory to tell the man the points he should remember in handling it. Indeed, there are so many moving stories about him.

This happened soon after the liberation of the country. The workers had to rehabilitate their steel works, which the Japanese severely destroyed when fleeing from Korea.

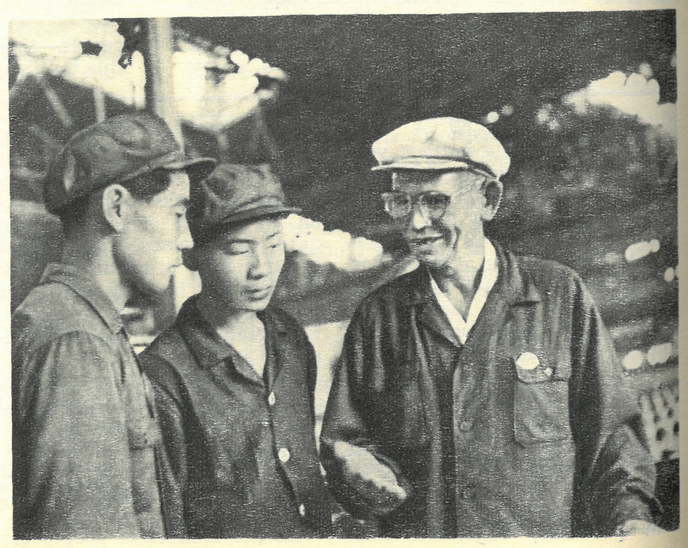
It was around this time that Premier Kim Il Sung came to this steel mill. The Premier said to the workers that they were the working class of the liberated land and masters of the country; they should defend the factory and build it into a bigger one by their own efforts to turn out steel for the country and nation.

Pak Kap Dong, remembering the Premier's words, worked devotedly.

A knotty problem cropped up before the steel mill, the problem of rebuilding the blower of the electric furnace. When the country was under Japanese rule, Koreans were excluded from all skills, and now they could not find anyone who knew anything about the blower. There were no technicians available from any source. They had no alternative but to tackle it by themselves!

The management decided to go ahead with the project and called on the workers to do the job. Pak Kap Dong and all other workers responded enthusiastically. "We will do it," so saying, everyone rolled up the sleeve.

Pak Kap Dong (right) tells young workers about his experience in checking and repairing machines



The work was new to them, however, and many difficulties appeared. They managed to draw up more than 1,000 blueprints for spare parts; the old ones were repaired and new ones made.

Their efforts were not in vain. In a little over one month the blower began to work. How encouraged they were! Soon they rebuilt many machines and equipment.

As the Japanese fled, they said that the Koreans could never operate the steel mill by themselves. But they were wrong—the converter at the mill started the flow of steel. To be sure, much was still wanting in the works, particularly, in the line of machinery and equipment and supplies. No machines were there to handle heavy things weighing scores of tons. Even to get a small part they had to visit several places. Pak Kap Dong and other workers, however, worked and worked, not knowing fatigue. They could visualize the giant steel mill, their mill, that was to come.

I had a chance to have a chat with Pak Kap Dong.

He spoke very little of what he had done. "None of the workers who became master of the country would forget their bitter past. The Workers' Party of Korea has taught a person like me what I should do and how; in the past all I knew was shame and humiliation." This was what he said before he told me of his miserable life in old days.

Pak Kap Dong was born into a poor tenant family. Schooling was beyond the family's reach and he began to work at 15.

In the days of Japanese colonial rule the shadow of unemployment and poverty followed every Korean, and Pak Kap Dong, too, changed his jobs some twenty times drifting from place to place.

It was only after the liberation of the country from Japanese rule on August 15, 1945, that heavy clouds lifted from Korea and the people began to breathe freely.

Life became joyous, but the war came—the United States launched the war of aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on June 25, 1950. The entire Korean people to a man stood up to defend the country; they did not want to become colonial slaves again.

In the fierce war, Pak Kap Dong rescued the machines and equipment of the factory. He knew that it was a task the Party gave him. Soon Pak and other workers took most of the machinery to safe places.

Only few machines were remaining and they started to remove them. Suddenly enemy planes appeared and began to bomb the steel works. In less than no time, the whole place was wrapped in flames. Pak Kap Dong was in an air-raid shelter when he noticed everything was burning where he left the radiators of the cooler which he had just removed. The enemy's bombs were still coming down. Pak cried out: "Come on, everyone! We should save the machines. It is the combat mission the Party gave us." He and others rushed to the radiators and saved them.

The steel works was utterly destroyed in the war (June 1950-July 1953).

It was only a week after the cease-fire that Premier Kim Il Sung came to the steel works where weeds ran riot and a mess of twisted metal reinforcements were dangling. It was his second visit to the mill.

He discussed with the workers how to rebuild the war-torn factory and said that it should be rehabilitated by the workers themselves. Then the Premier said in detail how the rehabilitation work should proceed and the order of the work.

All the workers of this steel mill having taken the teachings of the Premier to heart started to rehabilitate the factory on war debris. Pak Kap Dong was of course there.

The first target was the electric furnace. They needed a speed reducer, but there was no place that they could ask since all the machine plants were devastated. There were some workers who asserted that if the electric furnace was to be rebuilt, lots of equipment must come from outside.

But Pak Kap Dong thought differently. The country is in the midst of the post-war reconstruction and it needs more steel, and very badly too. They cannot wait for machines and equipment to come from outside. In the end, all the workers decided to make it by themselves, and Pak and other repairmen were given the job. Pak Kap Dong collected serviceable spare parts from war debris in the compound of the steel works. He also made some new spare parts to fit in the old machine. In this way, they succeeded in making what they needed. Only forty days after the cease-fire, the electric furnace began to pour out molten iron!

Now the whole steel works was enlivened with the struggle to turn out more steel. More up-to-date machines came and new techniques were introduced, and Pak Kap Dong became more faithful to his work. He carried through every assignment the Party gave him.

Reducing the time of heat was no small matter for the steel mill, and Pak Kap Dong did much to this end.

He proposed more than 600 suggestions which gave the state a big saving.

The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K. decorated him with the Labour Medal, the National Flag Order and the Medal of Distinguished Service in recognition of his splendid feat of labour. The people of Kangsun elected Pak Kap Dong, a Workers' Party member faithful to his work and socialist construction, to the People's Assembly of their province.

Now the country having completed the postwar rehabilitation and reconstruction and the five-year plan which laid the foundation for industrialization, started the Seven-Year Plan aiming at bringing about overall technical innovations in all fields of the national economy. Pak Kap Dong wanted to do more for the country, but he felt what experience and what skill he had was not enough. So he entered the factory college. He was then over 50, and the study of technology was no easy matter for him as he had a very flimsy foundation. So Pak told himself: To study is my main revolutionary task. And he worked diligently. He finished the course and earned a diploma of Engineer.

Pak Kap Dong, a veteran worker now getting on for 60, is defending his post reliably feeling a sense of great pride in being a member of the working class.

Pyongyang citizens held a rally to observe the "Day of Struggle for the Immediate Withdrawal of U.S. Troops from South Korea"

U.S. MUST GO FROM SOUTH KOREA

A huge rally and mammoth demonstrations of more than 200,000 on June 24 marked the opening of the "Month of Joint Struggle for Withdrawal of U.S. Troops from South Korea" (June 25-July 27) in Pyongyang.

All the participants bitterly denounced the worsening U.S. policy of aggression and war and strongly demanded the immediate withdrawal of the American aggressor army from South Korea.

The Korean war that U.S. imperialism launched on June 25 seventeen years ago was most ferocious, shameless, and piratical in its more than one hundred years of history of aggression.

The U.S. started the armed invasion of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea dreaming a wild dream to seize whole Korea and expand the war and eventually bring the Far East and Asia under their rule. What they saw in Korea was a quick victory. To this end, the U.S. threw into the war the bulk of its ground, sea, and air forces and troops from fifteen of its satellite countries—altogether over two million strong and an enormous amount of combat materials including even chemical and germ weapons. They pursued the war in the most barbaric way; they bombed indiscriminately peaceful towns and villages and slaughtered numberless innocent inhabitants.

Our people were not to be cowed, however. Under the seasoned leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier Kim Il Sung, our invincible People's Army and people who have taken over the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and waged under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, demonstrated peerless valour and mass heroism dealing a crushing blow to the enemy and won the historic victory in the Patriotic War of Liberation which lasted three years. The Korean people successfully defended the gains of revolution, protected freedom, independence and honour of the country, and greatly contributed to the preservation of peace in Asia and the world.

The Korean war also shattered the myth of "invincibility" of the United States; now its impotence and degeneration was placed in the right light for the world to see. Moreover, it proved that the oppressed people of the world could be victorious if they took up arms and fought the U.S. aggressors. With the Korean war as the landmark, the U.S. power began to decline.

After the war our Party and Government have healed the war wounds and vigorously pushed ahead with socialist construction in the northern part of the country while making every sincere endeavour to materialize the country's reunification, the most cherished desire of the nation. The world is familiar with the consistent stand and the reasonable proposals the Workers' Party of Korea and the D.P.R.K. Government have presented for the country's reunification.

Premier Kim Il Sung said:

"... The country must in any case be reunified independently by the Korean people themselves, and it cannot be otherwise." The consistent position and reasonable proposals of our Party and Government which demand that Korea should be reunified by the Koreans tolerating no outside interference, are the only way to the desired goal, reunification. That is why they enjoy the full support from the entire Korean people and the world progressives.

The U.S. imperialists, however, still cling to their wild schemes of aggression. They still remain in South Korea hindering Korea's reunification and rushing with preparations for another war in Korea.

In flagrant violation of the Korean armistice agreement they have shipped in various weapons of mass destruction to reinforce their army and repeatedly staged hostile acts against the nothern part of the country. Now the climate in the areas along the demarcation line resembles the one on the eve of the war seventeen years ago, when the U.S. imperialists sent the notorious war-monger Dulles to South Korea who gave the final approval to the start of hostilities after his inspection of the 38th parallel.

The U.S. imperialists are making the Japanese militarists their partners in their schemes to start another war in Korea. They have rearmed the Japanese militarists to use them as a shock brigade for the invasion of Asia and tried to legalize the latter's reinvasion of South Korea on the strength of "the South Korea-Japan treaty." Under the plea of "joint defence" the U.S. is rushing with a projected military collusion of the Pak Jung Hi clique and the Japanese militarists; already war plans have been drawn up which foresee the Japanese self-defence corps advancing into South Korea and invading the D.P.R.K. Recently the U.S., South Korea and Japan joint war manoeuvres were held on the East Sea.

On top of all this, U.S. imperialism has dragged South Korean troops into its criminal war for aggression in Vietnam—over 50,000 South Korean troops are already in South Vietnam to provide a bullet shield for the Yankees, and it is planned to send more men. All these point to one thing: South Korea is becoming a hotbed of war.

The Pak Jung Hi clique, following the U.S. war policy, clamour for "prevailing over communism and unifying the country," a variety of Syngman Rhee's favourite watchword "march north and unify the country." War preparations are being stepped up; those who demand the country's reunification without outside interference and rights to democracy and existence are ruthlessly suppressed. Then the South Korean regime is persecuting those social and political elements that run against the grain.

U.S. occupation of South Korea and its aggressive policy constitute the source of all the calamities and pains to the South Korean people and the main obstacle to a permanent peace in Korea and the country's reunification. So long as the U.S. aggressors remain in South Korea, there will be neither peace nor security in Korea and the Far East, nor reunification of the divided country, nor relief of the South Korean people from the bondage of colonial slavery.

The U.S. aggressors are the architect of aggression and war and the sworn enemy of the Korean people and the world peoples.

The U.S. aggressors should at once get out of South Korea taking all lethal weapons with them.

The U.S. aggressors usurp the name of "U.N." as a smoke-screen for their unlawful occupation of South Korea and all the criminal plots of aggression.

The United Nations allowing the U.S. to use its emblem, it has become a belligerent in the Korean war. Even today it is still an instrument of U.S. aggression. The U.N. should not intervene in the Korean question any more, and UNCURK should be dismantled.

The entire Korean people are rallied rock-firm round the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier Kim Il Sung, and our revolutionary base has been fortified politically, economically, and militarily.

Our People's Army has grown into a strong revolutionary army, every fighter of which can cope with a hundred enemies. The people of the D.P.R.K., with rifle in one hand and hammer and sickle in the other, have made the whole land an impregnable fortress upholding the Party's policy of carrying on economic construction in parallel with defence buildup, and they are fully prepared to meet the great event of the country's reunification.

In South Korea too the people holding high the banner of anti-U.S., national salvation, are struggling against the U.S. policy of aggression and the Pak Jung Hi clique's traitorous schemes.

Our people together with the brothers and sisters of South Korea will surely liberate South Korea and reunify the country.

Observing the 17th anniversary of June 25 (the outbreak of the Korean war), all the progressive peoples of the world have designated the "Month of Joint Struggle for Withdrawal of U.S. Troops from South Korea" and are unfolding mass campaigns demanding the U.S. withdrawal from South Korea and condemning acutely the U.S. criminal schemes in Korea. Indeed, this is an expression of the anti-imperialist, democratic forces and the peace-loving people of the world for firm solidarity with our people's righteous struggle. They are inspiring us boundlessly.

If the U.S. aggressors refuse to leave South Korea but cling to their adventurist policy and unleash another war in Korea, we will sweep them from our land once and for all.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors are doomed to defeat, and our people will be victorious. The supreme task of our nation—liberation of South Korea and reunification of the country—will be accomplished without fail.

The demonstrating South Korean students fight the puppet police

FIGHT IS NOT OVER

A fearful storm is raging in South Korea again; once more the people and students have risen up against U.S. colonial rule and the Pak Jung Hi clique. They demand nullification of the June 8 election, a fraudulent election the Pak Jung Hi clique held to elect a "national assembly."

On June 12 students of the Law College of Seoul University held demonstrations, which sparked a volcanic eruption, and the flames swiftly spread from Seoul to all parts of South Korea. On the 13th the number of demonstrators increased to 12,000, on the 14th to 40,000, and on the 15th to 50,000. Altogether students of over sixty universities, colleges, and high schools and people of various circles took part in demonstrations, sit-down strikes, indignation meetings, the burning of effigies, hunger strikes, etc. Angry voices shook the air: "Down with the ringleader of the fraudulent elections!"; "Stop persecuting students!"; "Honour the blood shed on April 19!" (The popular uprising which broke out against the infamous elections held on March 15, 1960, forced the Syngman Rhee puppet regime to crumble.)

Infuriated students and citizens of Seoul closed in upon the government office and the capitol breaking through the forest of the fully armed policemen.

Indeed the uprising of students and people was an eruption of the pent-up indignation against the Pak Jung Hi clique, a bunch of traitors, and a just struggle to win democratic rights and freedom trampled down underfoot by the military junta. It was a demonstration of tenacious resistance against U.S. colonial rule which has brought nothing but mediaeval suppression, hunger, and poverty on the people. The people have no rights.

The "elections" the Pak Jung Hi clique had in May and in June to elect the "president" and the "national assembly" were nothing but make-believe shows to prolong their tenure of office.

Even the South Korean press commented that the latest election farce was worse than the March 15 elections held by Syngman Rhee which caused the April 19 uprising.

In other words, for the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique completely isolated from the people, there is no other way than the election game; otherwise, they cannot stay in power.

All Pak Jung Hi has done since his grabbing power in 1962 is working against the people. Like all his predecessors, he has committed every traitorous deed. He has made South Korea a U.S. colony, oppressed and exploited the people, concluded the "South Korea-Japan treaty" and has invited samurai to South Korea, sent more than 50,000 young people to the war of U.S. aggression in South Vietnam, reinforced the South Korean army and shipped in various arms, stepped up provocations against the North in obedience to U.S. imperialism that is bent on launching another war in Korea.

All this has brought the heaviest misfortune on the people and made them have a deep-seated grudge against U.S. footmen. And the masses of students and people hit back—the March 24 and June 3 resistance in 1964 and the August struggle in 1965 against the "South Korea-Japan talks" and the traitorous "South Korea-Japan treaty," the movement against the dispatch of South Korean troops to South Vietnam, and the fights of the workers, peasants, and other sections of the population for democratic rights, freedom, and rights to life.

Now the South Korean people stood up again and made known to the world what they demand.

Terror-stricken by the advance of the students and people, the Pak Jung Hi clique are desperately trying to stifle the resistance. They ordered schools to close and declared a "state of emergency." The puppet South Korean authorities called out a mobile police force 7,000 strong in Seoul alone to suppress the demonstrators. From the 15th helicopters flew over the city to watch every movement of students and citizens, army units set up barricades, and police force encircled schools, and the important spots in the city were barricaded.

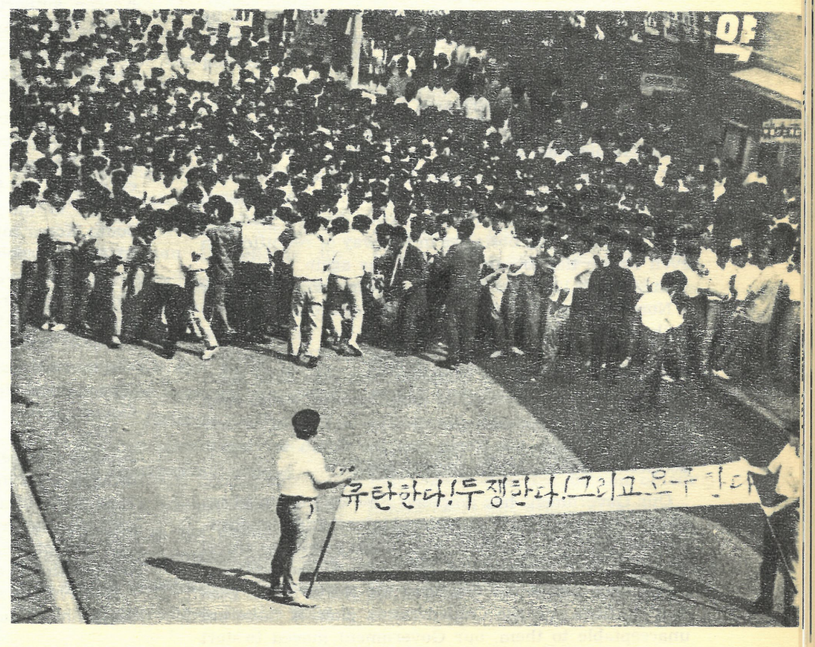
Whenever demonstrations take place, the world has seen, the Pak Jung Hi clique declare a state of emergency, and mobilize armed forces to oppress the empty-handed demonstrators. All this proves one thing: Unless they employ terrorism and oppression they cannot exist even a single day and U.S. colonial machinery in South Korea has been shaken to the very foundations.

Through their experience the fighting South Korean students and people know so well that unless they overthrow the U.S. aggressors and the Pak Jung Hi band, neither genuine freedom nor right to existance can be secured, nor reunification be realized. That is why they have constantly waged the struggle. On June 21, when the resistance was gaining momentum in Seoul and many other cities and towns, representatives of Seoul, Koryu, Yunse and other two universities in the city met and decided to denounce and protest against corruption and scandals not to speak of the recent terrorist elections and form "the all students committee for eradicating corruption and scandals." So long as U.S. colonial rule and the military fascist dictatorship of the Pak Jung Hi league are allowed to remain, no democratic rights and freedom can be ensured for the South Korean people.

If elections are to be held in South Korea in the true sense of democracy, complete freedom of speech, the press, assembly, association and of the activities of patriotic political parties and social organizations should be fully guaranteed and people of every walk of life should take part in them. But all these are utterly unimaginable in South Korea under U.S. colonial rule and the fascist, terrorist regime of the puppets. Such being the case, the students and people who stood up in the resistance branded the Pak clique as traitors and renewed their firm resolve to fight them to the end. They shouted: "We will struggle to the last man!"

The fight is not over yet. The struggle of the Korean people will continue until the fascist oppression and tyranny of U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi military fascist regime is crushed, and the U.S. troops are driven out of South Korea. Only then can the country be reunified without outside interference.

Youths and students demonstrate against the Pak Jung Hi clique. Their streamer reads: "We condemn, fight, and demand!"



On Korea's Reunification (2)

QUESTION: What is the basic stand of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the country's reunification?

ANSWER: The D.P.R.K. Government has all along proceeded from the position that the reunification issue, an internal question of the Korean nation, should be solved on the principle that it should be realized by the Koreans allowing no outside interference, in a democratic way, and by peaceful means. On the country's reunification the D.P.R.K. Government has steadfastly maintained: A unified, democratic, central government composed of representatives of the people of various circles through free North-South general elections should be set up after all foreign troops being made to withdraw from South Korea.

Today there are no foreign troops, none at all, in the northern part of the country. The question is to make the U.S. army that illegally occupies South Korea under the signboard of the "U.N. forces" withdraw. The American forces have no reason, none whatsoever, to remain in South Korea.

If all-Korea general elections are to be held in a free, democratic atmosphere, freedom of speech, the press, assembly, association, demonstration and others should be guaranteed and all political parties, social organizations and individuals be ensured complete freedom of political activity anywhere in all parts of Korea. Only then can North-South general elections be held by means of universal, equal and direct suffrage and by secret ballot; and it will be possible to establish a unified, all-Korea central government fully representing the interests and wishes of the popular masses.

The D.P.R.K. Government has not only proposed such basic measures but made all possible efforts for their realization. Attention is called to the fact that our Government has also put forth a series of transitional steps with a view to lessening the misfortunes and sufferings of the people caused by the national split and removing obstacles in the way of reunification even before the country is made one again.

In August 1960 the D.P.R.K. Government asked for a North-South Confederation as a transitional measure, if the South Korean authorities were not in a position to agree immediately to the free, all-Korea general elections. Although the Confederation plan falls short of complete reunification, its establishment would open a new phase favourable for the promotion of understanding between the North and the South serving to accelerate the country's reunification.

Our Government has proposed time and again to institute the economic and cultural interchange, independent of political questions, and allow people to travel the North and the South, if the South Korean authorities cannot accept the measures for North-South general elections and the Confederation plan. If these are unacceptable to them, our Government moved to start postal service, as the minimum, for the parents and children, husbands and wives, relatives and friends, who have not any words of each other all these years, separated in the two zones.

Proceeding from the warm compatriotic love and wishing to alleviate the hard life of the South Korean people even somewhat, the D.P.R.K. Government repeatedly advanced a plan to send relief goods for them, and offered to take the unemployed and orphans in South Korea. The North will have jobs for them so that they can lead a stabilized life and issue stipends to self-supporting students.

The South Korean authorities under U.S. wings, however, have rejected all these proposals branding them as a "menace from the North" and prohibiting any contact between the North and the South.

It should be made clear that to put an end to the artificial, temporary division of the country and reunify the split nation means by no means one dominating the other. Korea's reunification is the unanimous desire and the supreme national task of the 40 million people of Korea.

It is of primary importance not only for the acceleration of Korea's reunification but for the peace and security of Asia and other parts of the world to convert the Korean armistice into a durable peace and ease the tension between the North and the South. Therefore, the D.P.R.K. Government proposed to the South Korean authorities to make the American aggressive army go from South Korea, conclude an agreement pledging not to use force against each other, and to reduce the strength of the armed forces of the North and the South to 100,000 or less respectively. It expressed its readiness to renounce all military pacts the D.P.R.K. has concluded with foreign countries if the South Korean authorities do likewise. But they turned a deaf ear to these proposals and have been more servile to the U.S. imperialist policy for converting South Korea into a colony and military base, and pursued the war policy increasing armaments.

All this proves that U.S. imperialism which occupies South Korea is the architect of aggression and Korea's split and that the South Korean puppet band is a league of traitors. U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique ruthlessly suppress the South Korean people who support the just, lawful proposals of the D.P.R.K. Government.

That is not all. The puppet South Korean clique is supplying large numbers of their troops to the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam and inviting even the revived Japanese militarists into South Korea. As long as these national traitors are allowed to remain, the reunification cannot be realized by the Koreans themselves. So the South Korean regime must be thrown overboard.

However, it should be made clear that the D.P.R.K. Government does not rule out possibilities for seeking

(Continued on page 24)

With Our Guinean Friends

CHOI KEUM JA

A Korean women delegation made a fortnight visit to Guinea at the kind invitation of the Women's Department of the Guinean Democratic Party.

We were in Conakry and many provinces, Labe, Pita, Dalaba, Mamou, and Kindia. Everywhere we went we were warmly received and welcomed enthusiastically by the Guinean people and women. "Long live Premier Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live Korea!" Such fervent shouts were heard everywhere, and this, we thought, was an expression of their friendship towards Korea.

The Guinean people and women have extended their full support to the Korean people's struggle for reunifying the country by themselves without any outside interference, which has been divided for more than twenty years due to U.S. aggression. Wherever we went in Guinea, we could feel their warm friendship.

To our utmost pleasure, the government leaders of Guinea paid special attention to our sojourn in their country.

The sweet air laden with the fragrance of tropical flowers, hundred and one blooms in all seasons the year round, the tree-lined streets—all this convinced us, at the first sight, Guinea is one of the most beautiful countries of Africa. The beautiful Guinea was more beautiful as we travelled many parts of the country.

All we saw, however, was what the Guinean people and women built with their own hands after independence, until then beautiful nature of their land and communities had been destroyed and burned by the colonialists.

Now in every part of the country are rising many factories, enterprises, schools, houses, hospitals, cultural institutions; and all these bring home to us what a great success the Guinean people and women have achieved in a short space of time in building a new life after the country's independence.

To make their country a good place to live in, second to none, the Guinean people and women are working diligently, and they feel great pride in it.

I still seem to see those faces, enthusiastic faces of the Guinean workers whom I saw in many factories. "Work everyone. Or, neither liberty, nor unity, nor honour!" was their slogan everywhere, in factories and farms.

Above all, the Guinean women, faithful to the Guinean revolution and full of confidence in the struggle are taking part on the same footing with men in building up their country in all spheres, political, social, economic, and cultural, for prosperity and progress.

We visited the dye works in Conakry and Labe Province; they were all women's factories, and everything—administration and production—was managed by women.

The Guinean women take an active part also in the public health work to promote women's and children's health. Sometimes women have their own programmes in this field. We called at a state-run parturition hospital in Conakry, where we could witness the features of the Guinean women who take a great pride in their work.

Like this the Guinean women do their best in all fields of the country's economic construction so as to make their country a more developed, new society.

Now everywhere in Guinea are seen such revolutionary slogans: "Long Live Revolution!"; "Production Is Good!"; "Down with Imperialism!"; "Down with Colonialism, Old and New!" Upholding the call of President Sekou Toure: "We will rather choose freedom in poverty than become the rich in slavery," the Guinean women together with the entire people are firmly resolved to prepare themselves to frustrate all schemes of the imperialists and colonialists who are working for destruction and subversion.

During our stay there we expressed our all-out support for the Guinean people's struggle against imperialism and colonialism and assured them of our firm determination to stand shoulder to shoulder with the Guinean friends in the future, too.

All the successes of the Guinean people delight immensely the Korean people and women.

Recalling the moving days we spent with our Guinean friends, we hope again from the bottom of our hearts they will attain greater successes in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for their country's prosperity and progress.

Detachment Commander Pak Kil Song (2)

LI JONG SAN

In 1943 the units of the combined anti-Japanese armies had already gone over to operations by small details.

In its successive offensive operations the anti-Japanese guerilla army won brilliant victories. This threw the enemy into extreme confusion. He became desperate to recover from his ignominious defeat.

The enemy conducted a "big punitive operation" almost every day against the guerilla army. The enemy was so desperate that if he found strange foot-prints, he doggedly followed them.

These circumstances confronted the guerilla detachment with many difficulties.

Unable to get provisions, the guerillas starved for days and the continual forced march quite exhausted them.

Comrade Kil Song pulled through the difficulties with his teeth set and his belt tightened.

This happened on January 4, 1943. Comrade Kil Song was returning to the secret camp after a raid on a police station in Chingcheng county.

As his detachment was passing through a forest, Comrade Kil Song ordered his men to take a rest.

No sooner had he given the order than some of the men plumped down to the ground and began to snore.

After posting guards, Comrade Kil Song sat down on the stump of a tree to stretch out his stiff legs.

Just at that moment a loud gun report reverberated through the forest, it was an alarm sounded by one of the guards to inform the guerillas of the approaching enemy.

Comrade Kil Song at once gave combat orders. But he realized it was too late and the situation was threatening.

There were gunshots on all sides, and the enemy soldiers' yells "Take them alive!" came from close quarters.

Comrade Kil Song, shielding himself behind a huge fallen tree, studied the situation for some time.

That day the enemy crawled through the dense forest and managed to come right under our noses, unnoticed by our guards.

The enemy soldiers surrounded our detachment at rest and concentrated fire on us.

We were exposed to a rain of bullets. The eyes of guerillas shot sparks of fire. A fierce battle ensued. Our concentrated fire mowed down the enemy soldiers, but they doggedly pressed forward stepping over the dead bodies of their colleagues.

Our comrades also fell one after another, dying a heroic death.

While fighting the enemy, our detachment took up its position on the ridge of the mountain on the right side. But part of the enemy force had already installed themselves on a still higher peak.

The terrain was disadvantageous to our detachment and, on top of it, we were fighting against fearful odds. So our detachment was having a hard time of it coping with an enemy several hundred strong.

As Comrade Kil Song was surveying the critical situation, there appeared on his face a grim resolve. He was thinking: "The detachment must break through the encirclement before the enemy closes in further; I must save the detachment from this trap at any cost."

Then Comrade Kil Song solemnly issued orders to his men:

"Comrades! Slip away through the grove of trees over there. If the enemy blocks your way, break through by boldly making a breach. I'll cover your retreat."

Comrade Kil Song had made a grim resolution. Of course, the men became aware of it.

"No, you mustn't, Comrade Commander! Let me do it," said the machine gunner coming up to him.

"No, that won't do," came the answer. "You must lead the van and make a breach with your machine gun!"

"Comrade Commander, let me do it..." came forward another man holding his rifle firmly.

"Comrades!" said the detachment commander sternly, "I want you to carry out my orders. There's no time to lose, the situation is critical."

At this strict order, the reluctant guerillas made for the grove and disappeared into it.

The "punitive forces" narrowed their net of encirclement still more, and bullets showered like hail.

When his men were out of sight in the grove, Comrade Kil Song retreated after his men, running away and shooting the onrushing enemy soldiers from behind fallen trees.

The enemy fired at random, and the bullets landed all around him. His pistol spat fire of revenge, and enemy soldiers fell one after another.

While firing straight shots of vengeance upon the enemy, Comrade Kil Song himself was hit in the shoulder. Blood streamed down from the wound. He felt faint. But he gathered his weak senses with efforts and got to his feet. The enemy closed in further, trying to capture him.

Comrade Kil Song ran from tree to tree and, shielding himself behind them, sent straight shots to the enemy soldiers with a vengeance. Then again he was hit in the side this time. Everything went spinning before his eyes and he sank to the ground in a faint, his arm around the tree.

At that moment the air-rending clatter of machine gun came from the direction in which the detachment had retreated.

He started up and recovered his senses at the sound.

"They must have broken through the encirclement..." he thought and heaved a sigh of relief. Then he fell into a swoon again. He knew nothing that happened after that.

* * *

Having broken through the close encirclement of the enemy, the guerillas climbed to a nearby mountain-top. Gun shots were still heard in the direction of the forest from where the detachment had come.

They found that their commander who was supposed to bring up the rear was missing. An ominous presentiment flashed through their minds. They could not possibly leave the place, deserting their beloved commander in the enemy encirclement.

A platoon leader stepped forward and spoke to the men.

"Comrades! we must rescue the commander at any cost."

The guerillas responded as one. They turned back and went into the enemy's encirclement again.

Now for some unknown reason the gun shots of the enemy had subsided. There were no enemy soldiers in the forest who only a short time ago had been rushing forward like so many wild beasts!

The guerillas dashed as fast as they could to the place where they had parted with their commander, but their commander was not there.

"What has happened to him?" they wondered.

They began to follow the trail of his footsteps, crossing over the fallen trees and going across a ravine.

After skirting a huge rock, they came to a fallen tree, and there they halted. The footprints of Comrade Kil Song ended there by the fallen tree.

The guerillas combed the whole place for their commander, but in vain. At that moment one of the guerillas shouted, "Comrades!"

At this, all the guerillas rushed in his direction.

They were astonished to find the snow upturned all over and dyed red with blood. Apparently, he must have fought desperately before he fell unconscious.

His pistol was found under the fallen tree, its barrel still warm from firing.

"He must have been captured," thought the men. Their hearts sank. Warm tears stood in their eyes.

Wrath at the loss of their beloved commander nailed the men to the spot for a long time. But they could not stay there endlessly, for the situation was critical.

They vowed to take a thousand times more relentless revenge upon the enemy, carrying forward the fighting spirit of Comrade Pak Kil Song who had fought only for the victory of the revolution, never flinching or showing any signs of dejection and disappointment even in the face of trying ordeals and in grim circumstances.

* * *

Some days after he was captured unconscious by the enemy, Comrade Pak Kil Song came round on a hospital bed in Harbin.

He wanted to rise to his feet, but he could not for the pain caused by the wound. He struggled to get up, when a nurse in a white smock entered the room.

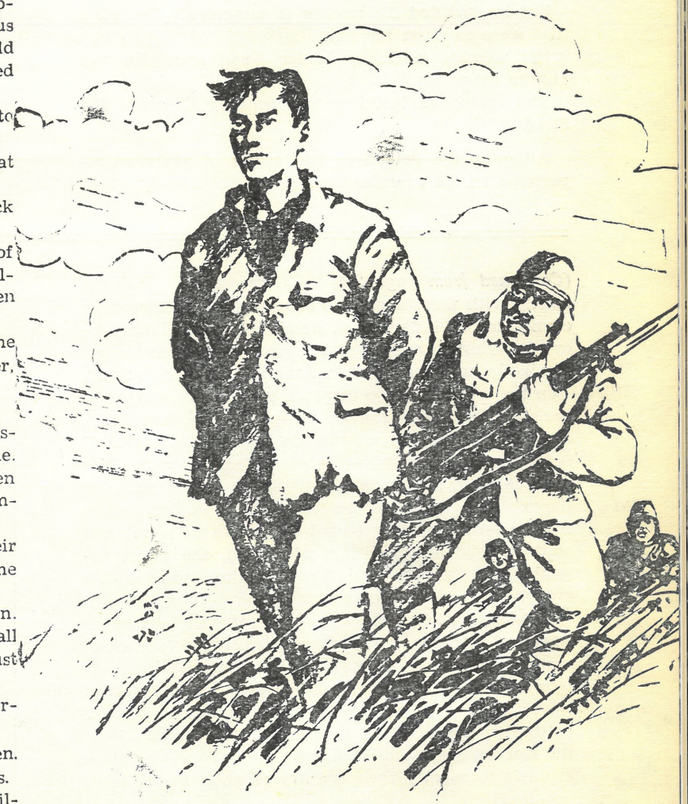
"Can you tell me where I am?" Comrade Pak Kil Song asked.

"In a hospital," replied the nurse in an undertone after gazing fixedly at him in silence.

"Hospital?"

Comrade Kil Song could not guess how he had come to the hospital. He looked around the room and it really was a hospital ward.

An ominous thought flashed through his mind.



He stared at the ceiling silently, and then calmly asked the nurse how he came to be there.

The nurse, looking about her, hesitated to answer. Then, after a while, she told him in whispers what she had overheard Japanese gendarmes in the impatient's room saying:

. . .Wounded in one shoulder and one side by several bullets, Comrade Kil Song was lying unconscious. The enemy leaped upon him like a pack of wolves. An officer of the "punitive forces" put his hand on Comrade Kil Song's heart. The heart was still pulsating. The officer, with a fiendish grin, ordered his men to take Comrade Kil Song at once to a hospital. He thought that a prompt treatment might save him from death, and then it would be quite possible to ferret out the secrets of the anti-Japanese guerilla army from him, for he was one of the guerilla commanders.

This was how Comrade Kil Song was taken to the hospital in Harbin. It was three days before he came to . . .

Such was her story.

While he was lying on bed, his mind was distracted.

Eight years after his first detention at the Lotzekou police station in 1935, he was here taken captive by the enemy again. He could not find words to express his feelings.

But he fortified his resolve to endure all the trials that were in store for him.

His wounds gradually healed, and soon he was able to get to his feet.

The enemy at last began examining Comrade Kil Song.

Although the detectives had scores of years of experience in the examination of criminal suspects, they could get not a word from him.

Almost every day new detectives appeared in the interrogator's room, but none of them could make Comrade Kil Song speak.

He kept his mouth shut like a clam.

He had nothing to talk about before the enemy.

Seeing that by interrogation they could not make him open his mouth, they subjected him to cruel torture.

But all their tortures proved useless.

Having failed to hear anything from his lips, they put him on trial as the last resort. The fiendish Japanese imperialist aggressors finally passed death sentence on Comrade Kil Song.

Back in the ward after he was sentenced to death, he remained sitting in silence with closed eyes.

His face was as calm.

Short as his life had been, not a moment had he forgotten the Korean revolution for which he had fought, and he fought admirably, too. The only thing he regretted was that he should die so young, without finishing his work, and that he could not live to see the day of the country's liberation that was approaching.

Next morning, the enemy took Comrade Kil Song to the execution ground.

Comrade Kil Song walked proudly, holding his head high, looking up at the clear blue sky.

Though his two hands were in handcuffs, he walked with the dignity of a victor, throwing out his chest.

Confident of the victory of the Korean revolution and seeing in his mind's eye the day of the country's liberation which would come before long, he trudged on.

It was August 12, 1943.

(Continued from page 20)

jointly with them a path to reunification, if they take even today an independent stand abandoning their policy of relying on outside forces, promise to demand, first of all, the withdrawal of the American aggressive army, stop the criminal troop dispatch to Vietnam and bring back all the South Korean troops already sent there, abrogate the traitorous "South Korea-Japan treaty," set free all the political prisoners and patriots they have arrested and imprisoned because they fought for the country's reunification, and put an end to fascist suppression, ensure democratic freedom in social and political life including that of speech, the press, assembly, association and demonstration, and enable everybody to freely discuss the reunification.

The D.P.R.K. Government will unconditionally negotiate and join hands with those political parties, social organizations or individuals that reject outside interference, value the interests of the nation and aspire after the country's reunification, irrespective of their political views, religious faiths, and past records. Now the Korean people are waging the national-salvation struggle to reunify their country on their own.

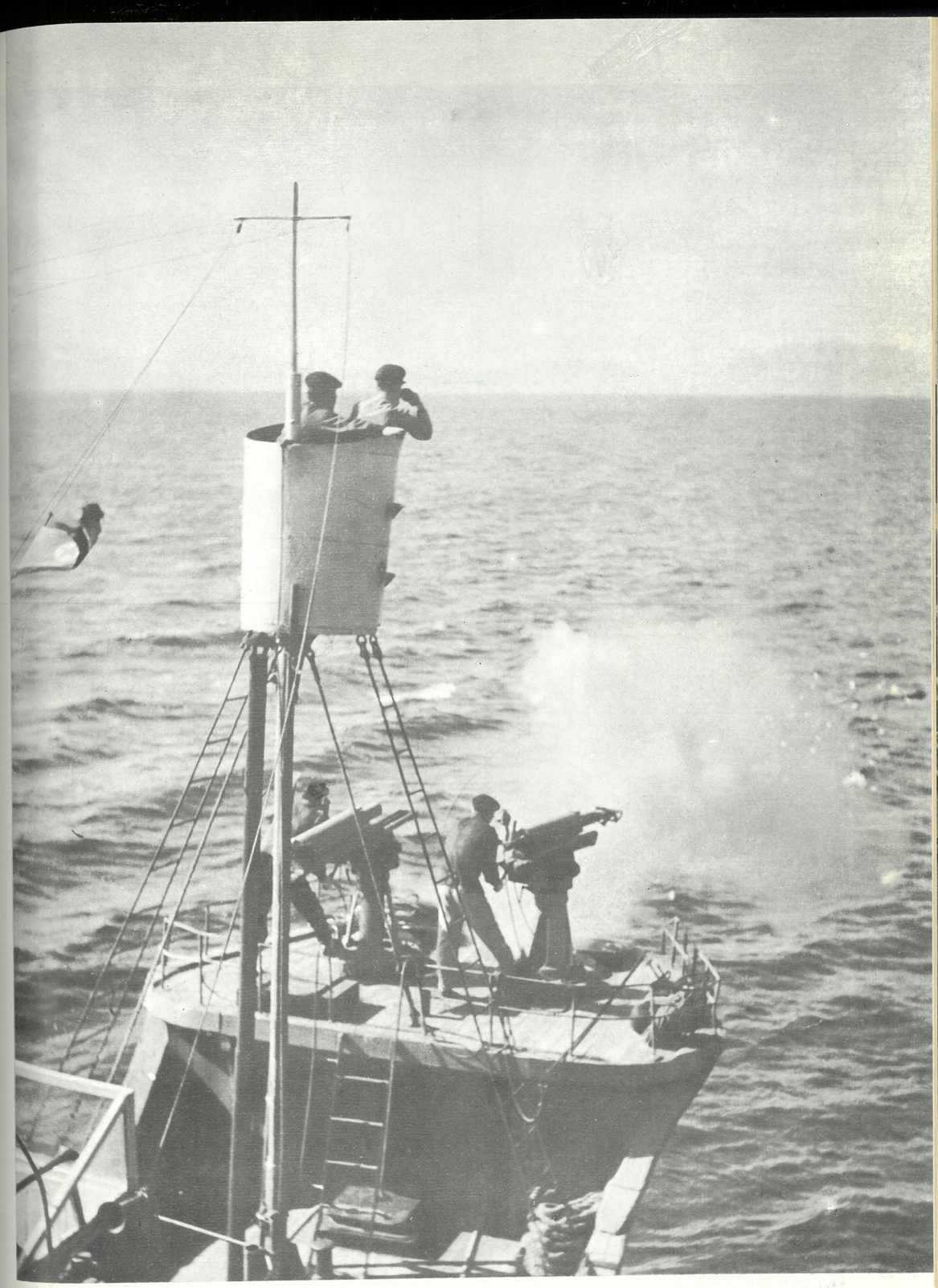
→

Whalers on the East Sea

Oil painting "At Kangsun after the Cease-fire"

Collective work by Kil Jin Sup, Jang Hyuk Tai, Choi Chang Shik and Song Chan Hyung

When the severe war (June 1950-July 1953) ended, the Korean people who defeated the U.S. imperialists began to tackle in high spirits the difficult problem of postwar reconstruction. This picture depicts Premier Kim Il Sung who in early August 1953 came to the Kangsun Steel Works which had been levelled to the ground in the war. He discussed under an aspen tree with the workers how the reconstruction work should proceed.



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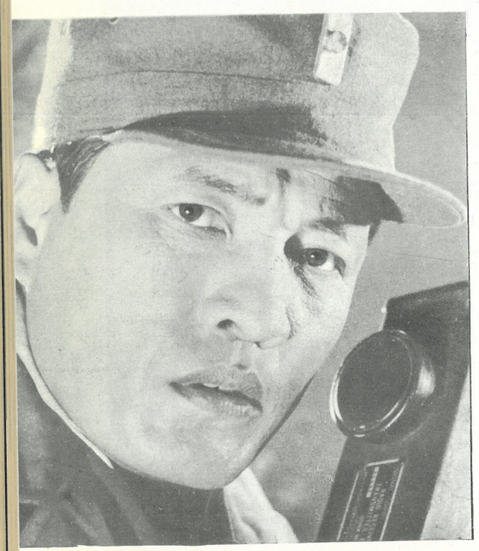

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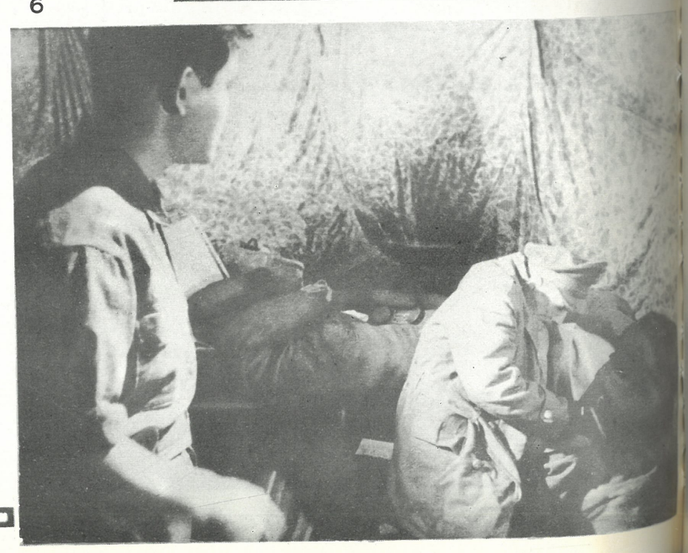

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A New Feature Film

"The Second Encounter"

A new film "The Second Encounter" has been recently released by the Korean Feature Film Studio.

The plot of the story is as follows:

The story takes place during the Korean war (June 1950-July 1953). The U.S. aggressors having suffered bitter defeats at the hands of the People's Army, worked out a second front plan; the enemy would drop a special unit from the air in our rear and make them work with the secret agents they have already there.

One night an advance party led by Hwang, a South Korean intelligence officer, sent by Captain Harrison of the U.S. intelligence corps, lands deep in the northern part of the country. But every one of them is captured by our security force as soon as they land. Se Chul, a security officer of our side, having disguised himself as an enemy man let himself be "captured" with others. His mission? To find out the enemy's plan.

Se Chul wins over the enemy's radio man and works as intelligence officer Hwang. The radio man establishes contacts with Harrison and "Hwang" reports that the party has landed with little difficulty.

Harrison, however, on his part, is dubious about the report as it came later than expected. He orders Byun Tai Ho, the chief staff officer of the special unit, to make sure whether Hwang is really in command of the party through the air-to-ground radio... Se Chul knows how to conduct himself, and Byun is sure that the speaker on the ground is real Hwang.

On Byun's report Harrison's doubt has been lessened somewhat, but changes the original plan. He orders Byun to lead a company and join in Hwang's unit, adding that he will come there after receiving another report from Byun.

After landing, Byun Tai Ho meets "intelligence officer Hwang"—the first encounter between Byun and Se Chul. But Byun knows right away the man standing before him is not Hwang as he has known Hwang personally. But Byun pretends not to know anything and tries to make other party believe he trusts his words. By this time, Se Chul sees through Byun's heart, but decides to let Byun go ahead with his schemes while he plans to invite Harrison.

Judging from the strength of Se Chul's unit that is not so large, Byun is sure that a battalion would be enough to save the situation. Eventually he sends a message to Harrison asking him that he should lead the battalion.

Se Chul intercepts the radio message and decodes it. Now hurriedly he sends a word to the headquarters asking for reinforcements. Eventually the enemy's battalion lands only to be crushed by our security men lying in ambush.

A security officer disguised as the "commander" of the battalion reports to Byun on their safe arrival, which relieves Byun Tai Ho greatly. He thinks everything is going as expected, and radios Harrison to come. Then he arrests Se Chul. Before long Harrison lands.

When the three, Se Chul, Byun Tai Ho, and Harrison, are sitting face to face, a unit of our security force opens up. Harrison is captured but Byun Tai Ho gets away.

One day after ten years—Byun filters deep into the country on a special mission given by the U.S. intelligence corps, but his presence is already known to our security headquarters. Byun is on a train for Pyongyang, and Se Chul gets on the same train and "escorts" the spy to Pyongyang. This is their second encounter.

The film shows that in our country there is no room for the U.S. imperialists, however cunning and sly they may be, as the entire people are armed and the whole country is a fortress.

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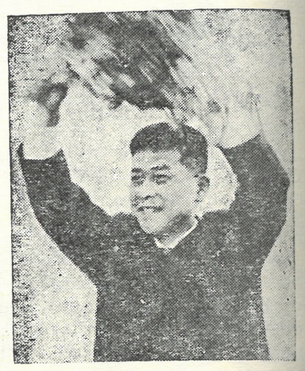
1. **Byun Tai Ho does not know his fellow passenger is a security officer Se Chul**
2. **The enemy agents release pigeons to establish the identify of Se Chul**
3. **Se Chul talking over the ground-to-air radio fools the enemy agents**
4. **Byun Tai Ho knows right away, at their first encounter, he is not addressing to Hwang but someone else**
5. **Harrison dispatches Byun Tai Ho to intelligence officer Hwang**
6. **Harrison is taken prisoner in the end**

Until I Found the Road to a Real Life

PAK SUNG RYUL

Here we print an article written by Pak Sung Ryul, a former lance corporal of the "Tiger Unit" of the South Korean army, who came recently to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from South Vietnam. He escaped from there refusing to fight for the criminal U.S. war of aggression. Now he is enjoying a happy, worthwhile life in the warm embrace of the motherland.—Ed.



Pak Sung Ryul responding to the cheering crowd

A LIFE OF SHAME

For the first time in all my born days, I found happiness here in the embrace of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

I still remember how the propaganda machinery of the U.S.-Pak clique worked.

Day in and day out they said: "The Vietcong would cut off your neck with saw if you go over to them." If their propaganda was true, I should have been dead long ago. But now I am in the warm hands of the country to know for the first time what life should be. I feel the warm love of my fellow-countrymen. The South Vietnam National Front for Liberation helped me much in my coming over here, too.

Once I am in my own country, I cannot suppress hatred and indignation at the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique who heap abuses on the northern part of the country, a country good to live in, where not money but man is regarded as most valuable. Those bitter days in South Korea, a life of humiliation in a living hell, then I becoming a bullet-shield for the U.S. imperialists in South Vietnam—all these were a nightmare.

I was born into a poor tenant farmer family in North Choonchung Province, South Korea. My father tills for a landlord.

My home village, like all other villages in South Korea under U.S. occupation, is groaning under oppression and is being squeezed by the Americans and their stooges. There are eleven of us—father, mother, and nine brothers and sisters, and life has been hard for us. So going to school was utterly unthinkable.

To eke out a living, all of us had to do something from our childhood. We children, from our tender age, roamed about the mountains and fields collecting some wild greens and mugwort. My elder brother and I used to go to the steep mountains in all seasons, some distance away from the village, to gather firewood and earn some money by selling it.

I could bear no more the sight of the suffering parents and younger brothers and sisters, and when I was 14 I decided to work and earn some money to help the family. I did anything that came in my way—I was a rag man, a street cleaner, a sewer cleaner, and what not. And my life was a drifting one, from Seoul to Pusan; then back again in Seoul, then to some other place.

It was on January 11, 1964—I was 20 years old then—I was ordered to report to the South Korean puppet army headquarters.

The first sight which greeted me in the training camp was South Korean army officers punishing some men. The men—there were dozens of them—were only in their shorts in that cold winter day, and they were standing on the snow too! Now and then the officers beat the men with whips.

But who could guess that what I had seen would become a daily routine for me?

One day our company was called out for an emergency drill, it was before the lunch time... Eventually, the company commander ordered the men to storm a corn field.

An old peasant woman—she must have been the owner—rushed out and protested against our outrage. She demanded an explanation. The company commander pulled out his gun to threaten her, in the end he beat her too!

The whole thing made me think once more. I asked myself. Such is the South Korean army, it robs the peasants of their property. Then can it be an army for the people as the U.S.-Pak clique tell us? No! The answer is a definite "No!" It is not an army for the country, nor for the nation.

True, I was still ignorant of the world, but green as I was, I could not help thinking and doubting along this line. In the end, I was horrified at the thought that my gun was levelled at my fellow countrymen, my family included!

Soon after I was transferred to Mt. Obong, not far from the demarcation line. A glimpse of the northern land came into view when I stood on the crest of the mountain. Suddenly, I felt an urge in me. I should escape from the shameful South Korean army. I should cast aside the uniform of a dirty mercenary of U.S. imperialism.

The urge became irresistable when I heard that in the North is neither exploitation nor oppression; it is a country of the workers and peasants and all people enjoy an equal, happy life. The Radio Pyongyang intensified my aversion to the South Korean army and helped me to remould my thinking.

I must escape from the puppet army—this became the goal of my life. I looked for a chance to come over to the North, but things did not turn out as I had wished.

I began to wonder. Perhaps I should cripple myself; if I become a cripple, they would let me go from the army.

Soon afterwards I was in a group mobilized for a road-building job. While working, I lifted up a big rough stone and dropped it on my left foot! I screamed for help, and told them the rock rolled down the mountain and I did not realize it until it hit me.

My foot was in a miserable sight, bones were fractured. Several months of hospitalization ensued, but they did not discharge me. It came to my knowledge that there were many soldiers who wanted to escape from the puppet army.

At the hospital I saw many soldiers who hurt themselves intentionally; some cut off their fingers, others shot their hands with the rifle.

At any rate, from hospital I was brought back to my unit. The thought that I was in the puppet army simply drove me mad. I was desperate. All I knew was that I must get out of it somehow, and soon too.

It was in August that year I ran away from the army in Choonchun. I went to my elder sister's house for a temporary shelter.

About two weeks later, one early morning my poor mother came to my sister's. The moment I saw her, I knew right away there was something unusual and ominous. Sure enough. Mother said the police raided the house, and beat up father black and blue, who had been sick in bed. They demanded him that he should produce me, or at least tell them where I was. They even beat mother knocking off a few of her teeth.

Mother pleaded with me to go back to the barracks, saying that if I did not return, the whole family would suffer a greater calamity. I knew very well that I would be subjected to inhuman torture if I returned to the unit. But, it seemed, I had no choice. So I went back to the unit. Thus another disgraceful chapter of my army life started. I was court-martialed and was punished for my attempted escape.

TO THE SHAMBLES OF SOUTH VIETNAM

At about midnight of September 20, 1965, I and other soldiers of my company were awakened by an emergency call.

The officers were taking us somewhere. We did not have the slightest idea where we were being taken. At last, they took us to the "Tiger Unit" where we were told that we were registered to go to South Vietnam. Registered to go to South Vietnam! We were simply flabbergasted. However, we were helpless. The guns of the Yankees and their henchmen were threatening.

It was in the following morning. The company commander made the men line up. Two lance corporals, Jung and Kil, were ordered to step forward before a group of gangsters were let loose on them.

The company commander threatened to kill everyone who did not want to go to South Vietnam. Then pointing his finger at the two lance corporals soaking in blood, he roared: "Anyone who refuses to go to South Vietnam for the protection of freedom and joint defence should have a good look at these mugs." Then he added if there was anyone who still did not want to go he should step forward.

All I could do was to grind my teeth with vexation. Thus the "Tiger Unit" was organized.

We left the Port of Pusan and a week later entered the port of Qui Nhon, South Vietnam.

It was raining cats and dogs when we arrived in South Vietnam. The rainy season was at its height, and we were soaked to the skin.

The Yankee soldiers lived in good tents and houses, but we South Koreans had to patch up our individual tents to provide us a shelter. Under the circumstances, we could not take off our wet clothes and shoes. Our bodies itched from water-eczema. More unbearable were swarms of leeches—they were as big as chestnuts.

Uncomfortable as it was, we knew there would be a pay-day, for which all of us anxiously waited.

When the U.S.-Pak Jung Hi clique shipped us out to the shambles of South Vietnam, they said that we would be paid 100 dollars a month and "treated as foreigners and live luxuriously." But it was a sheer lie.

We felt anew. The South Korean army was the cheapest army in the world and a bullet-shield for the U.S. troops. This did not present itself so sharply to us when we were in South Korea.

In South Vietnam, the "Tiger Unit" of South Korea replaced the U.S. marines stationed about 16 kilometres northeast of Qui Nhon; the latter after handing over the front line to the South Korean troops pulled back considerably behind the fence presented by us.

South Korean soldiers, I was one of them, cursed Pak Jung Hi and his followers, who lick the Americans' boots, and lamented over the fate of being soldiers of a puppet army.

This happened when the U.S. aggressors launched a mopping-up campaign against "the Vietcong." The Americans behind the double and triple human walls of the "Tiger Unit" "bravely" charged into the village. But the "Vietcong" hit back hard at the invaders killing more than 500 South Korean soldiers. The shattered Americans fled in helicopters, but they shot every South Korean soldier who wanted to get on the U.S. helicopters. The Americans even dropped bombs on the wounded soldiers of the South Korean army. How mortifying it was! Great numbers of the South Korean soldiers were murdered by the Americans in South Vietnam like this.

The American aggressors think little of the life of

REVISITING KOREA (2)

WILFRED BURCHETT

The author at the Bongoong February 8th Vinalon Factory

AMONG the strongest impressions of this memorable visit to the DPRK is the "Chullima" speed with which everything is being done. The fact that the Korean people under the inspired guidance of Premier Kim Il Sung are pushing ahead on all fronts at the same speed, fairly racing towards the future, often along roads that no-one else has ever trodden. "Juche" and "Chullima" seem to me to be inseparable components of what one can only call the miracle of the DPRK.

When I talked the other day with An Hak Soo and Pak Sung Ryul, the two former ROK soldiers who defected in South Vietnam and came to the North, I realised just how far the people in the North had travelled. What they told me of life today in the South, reminded me of talks I have had here with old peasants, recalling their terrible lives under Japanese occupation. Pak Sung Ryul told of 80 per cent of the peasants in his village living, like his own family, on grass and roots during the "Lean Spring" season every year. Of his four brothers being unable to go to school. Both laughed heartily when I asked what percentage of villages in the South had electricity. The lives of peasants in today's South Korea are those of the peasants of Korea 22 years ago.

It is not, however, in comparing the lives of people in the South with the North, or their own pre-liberation lives with those they live today in the North, that I have my deepest impressions. And it is not only by the gigantic steps that the North has taken in industrial construction and technological advances. It is by the quality of the leadership of the Workers' Party, headed by Premier Kim Il Sung, and the way in which some of the most fundamental problems in building a Communist society are being tackled, in a scientific and very human way. In a way which would be unthinkable if it were not for the deep ties between leadership and people, the deep and intimate understanding that the leadership has of the problems of Korean workers and peasants.

I have visited a dozen or so factories, cooperative farms, educational establishments. At each of these, Premier Kim Il Sung had been on repeated occasions—28 times to one key industrial establishment—to acquaint himself with problems and difficulties. By intimate discussions with workers, technicians, farmers and educators, he came to know of the real source of the difficulties and gave concrete advice as to how to deal with them. There is no "arm-chair" leadership in this country; nothing abstract or theoretical in the top-level decisions taken. The fact that the leadership of the Workers' Party has its finger on the pulse of the people and is intimately informed on every facet of the life of the nation, is certainly a prime source for the speed and precision of their race towards the future.

One of the examples of this that has impressed me most is the progress towards abolishing the differences between city and countryside, the class differences between workers and peasants. Ever since Marxism-Leninism took over from the bourgeois reformers, in leading the world forward, the abolition of city-countryside difference has been high on the list of revolutionary tasks, but it has proved one of the most difficult to solve. And I do not speak of capitalist countries where the city quite openly exploits the countryside. It has proved also a major problem even in countries that have taken the socialist road and have set their sights on building a communist society.

The DPRK has already introduced many measures to the peasantry of yesterday—today's cooperative farmers—the social benefits formerly enjoyed only by city workers in advanced societies. Paid leave before and after child-birth for mothers, annual holidays with paid leave at sanatoria and rest homes, the provision of nurseries and kindergartens.

One feels the worker-peasant alliance at work in the countryside, not only by the furnishing of tractors, trucks, farm implements, fertilizers, etc. by the state but also by the system under which factories assume direct responsibilities towards specific cooperative farms in their areas and by labour help from city workers in the busy season. I saw trucks and buses full of singing workers pouring out of Pyongyang to give a hand with the rice transplanting work. In conversations I have had with cooperative farm workers and their leaders, it is obvious that Korea is going much further than this in reinforcing the worker-peasant alliance and abolishing the class differences.

Everywhere I found farmers are studying to acquire the technical skills of industrial workers and the class outlook also of the working class. It is obvious that with the scale on which the farms are now organised, necessitating more and more mechanisation, a further big leap ahead is dependent on heightened technical capacities of the farmers. And that to prepare for the day when cooperative property becomes, like the factories, the property of the whole people, the class outlook of the farmers must be remoulded. Only a short time ago, they were commodity producers selling the products of their land plus their labour. Now they are already socialist working people and it is normal that their outlooks will change accordingly and thus prepare the way for a further big bound forward towards that dream of progressive mankind when differences between city and countryside will be at first greatly reduced and then abolished altogether.

I learned that technicians on the cooperative farms now draw up blueprints of implements needed by their farm, or perhaps suitable for the whole county, province or even of nationwide importance and that these are made at county, provincial or central factories. Another proof of the rapidly-rising technical levels in the countryside.

I read with great attention Premier Kim Il Sung's Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question and found it a most fascinating document, a real blueprint for the immediate future which is taking shape right now. I was particularly interested in the section dealing with the Role and Tasks of the County and in the Immediate Measures for Strengthening the Economic Basis of the Cooperative Farms, the decisions to abolish the agricultural tax-in-kind, capital construction at state expense and state housing for the countryside. I like very much the passage that: "The county seat is the base for popularising in the rural areas the advanced culture and customs in the cities. It must be built in a beautiful, neat, cultured and hygienic way, so that the villages may follow its example. In every sphere, the county seat must be an example for the farm villages and a model of the new, socialist way of life."

In visiting the cooperative farms, I found that indeed they are modelling their new life on that of the advanced county centres. And when I spoke with specialists who are drawing up plans for a more rational distribution of cities, based on smaller units than the sprawling, unplanned giant cities in the West, then I understood that the problem of abolishing the differences between city and countryside is being tackled from many sides simultaneously. If I have looked into this question rather deeply, it is because having spent my early life in the countryside of Australia and having suffered and seen my neighbours suffer from the exploitation of the countryside by the city, it is an age-old problem of which I am acutely aware and which I have not seen tackled in any other country as it is today in the DPRK.

Finally I would like to mention my impressions of Premier Kim Il Sung, that great son of the Korean people. I was fortunate enough to have spent one hour with him last Saturday (the 20th of May—*Ed.*). He has that quality that only great men have, of ease and simplicity and dealing with every complex question in simple, easily understandable terms. When he put questions to me about my own life and work, I could easily picture him, sitting down under a tree or at a factory bench and discussing problems with peasants and workers, putting them at their ease immediately, getting them to speak out about the problems of their life and their work, with a view to finding a solution.

During my stay in Korea, I have read the two volumes of Kim Il Sung's Selected Works and have found them of absorbing interest. Not only as historical reference material for the development of the country from the setting forth of the 20-point programme in March 1946, but also as a

(Continued on page 52)

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the South Korean soldiers. They kill South Koreans and strip them of their uniforms so that they can say those were the "Vietcong" and they inflicted a heavy loss on them! So, all boils down to this. In South Vietnam, if a South Korean soldier is breathing, he must become a bullet-shield for U.S. imperialism, and when he is dead, he will become a "Vietcong" for the U.S. so that the latter can present a tall figure of "Vietcong" casualties. I came to realize more than ever that U.S. imperialism is the murderer of South Korean troops in South Vietnam.

In South Vietnam I also felt that the South Vietnam war is not for "defence of freedom," nor for "joint defence" as the U.S.-Pak clique clamour. It is a U.S. war of aggression, a war of extermination against the South Vietnamese people, nay, against the human race.

This happened in a village in Phu Yen Province.

The Yankee aggressors at gun-point drove out the villagers to build trenches, gun positions, and barracks. Among the people were old folks, over sixty years old, and the children in their early teens. The enemy threw wire entanglements around the whole village and even work sites, and the people were made to perform difficult work day in and day out. But, when the enemy's gun positions were finished the enemy dragged everyone, more than 700 altogether, into the mountains and cold-bloodedly murdered them by gas. When the people fell down suffocated, the enemy shot them to death and, to cover up the traces of their murder, poured gasoline over the corpses and burnt them. Why did they do all this? Because, the enemy said, the secret of their gun positions and other military establishments should not be divulged.

Only when I witnessed the diabolical crimes of the Yankees with my own eyes, did I understand why the Vietnamese who came out to "welcome" us upon our arrival in South Vietnam treated us so coldly, their eyes burning with hatred at us. The thought that I, too, was committing horrible atrocities as a U.S. bullet-shield tortured me.

I must escape soon, I should not be a traitor to the country—I kept telling myself. In the end, I made up my mind—I should go over to the side of the Vietnamese people, then to my country, as I had wanted so much in South Korea. One day I complained saying why they gave us for regular meals such food which the Americans would not take even for a snack. They did not like what I said, and I was taken away from the post of a squad leader.

Now it was more urgent than ever—I had to run away soon, for my life would be endangered.

One day I was on a sentry duty when I ran away from the puppet army under cover of darkness. They tried desperately to catch me, they had even flare-bombs hanging in the sky. But I could safely go over to the South Vietnam Liberation Army with the help of some local inhabitants.

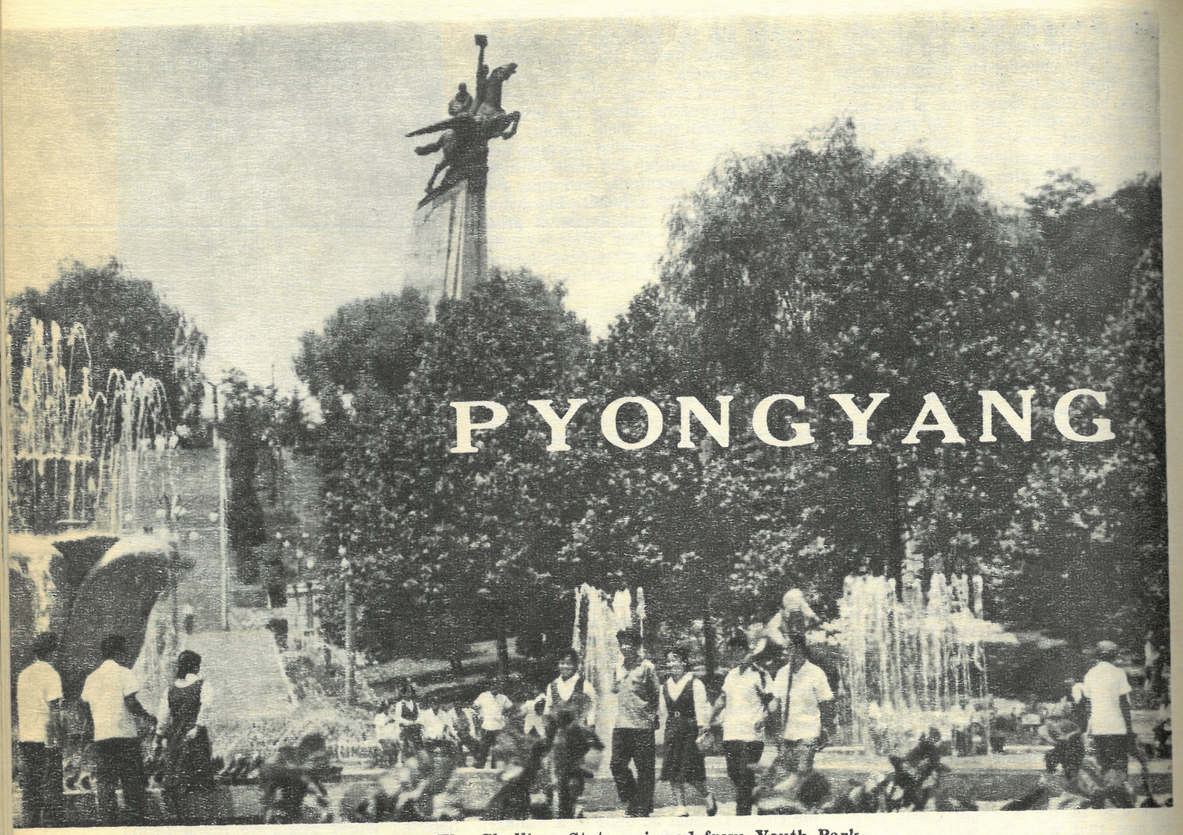
My days with the South Vietnam Liberation Army soldiers were indeed pleasant and during the period I came to know all the more clearly that the South Vietnam Liberation Army was an army of patriots who ardently loved their country and people and that their struggle was a righteous one for the independence of the country and freedom of the people.

I would like to call on the South Korean soldiers not to be deceived by the anti-communist propaganda of the U.S.-Pak Jung Hi clique but quit the disgraceful life in the puppet army and go over to the side of the people, and point your guns at the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi scamps.

This is the only road for you to serve the country and nation and to a real life and a bright future.

I have come to the northern part of the country, the society good to live in, where the people do not worry about food and clothing and where one can study as much as one wishes.

I, feeling a great sense of pride and honour in having been embraced by my glorious country, will do my utmost in the struggle for hastening the arrival of the day of the country's reunification, upholding the teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the forty million Korean people.



PYONGYANG

The Chullima Statue viewed from Youth Park

JO CHUN SUK

IN the central part of Pyongyang, on the hill of Mansoodai, there rises a statue of a winged-horse with the two wings wide-stretched and a worker and a peasant riding on the back. This is the Statue of Chullima, a legendary horse which is said to run one thousand *ri* a day. The Statue of Chullima is visible from all parts of the city. The Cullima is the spirit of Pyongyang, it is the symbol of Korea.

A CITY—OLD BUT YOUNG

A morning view of Pyongyang from the Mansoodai hill is most enchanting. As the morning veil lifts, the city gradually comes floating. The gentle flows of the Daidong and Botong Rivers twisting their courses wash scenic hills, Moranbong, Changgwangsan, and others.

At the foot of the Mansoodai, in Youth Park the lotus-flower fountain plays beneath the sun, casting its diamond bright water to the sky. Then on either side of the tree-lined avenues multi-storied buildings stand; here and there are seen Korean-styled buildings—the Grand Theatre, Okryoogwan Hall, Daidongmoon Gate, Ryungwangjung Pavilion, etc.

The city of Pyongyang which boasts of a history of 1,500 years, abounds in many historical remains.

Two bridges, Okryookyo and Daidongkyo, span the Daidong River, and in East Pyongyang too, the other side of the river, tall buildings are crowding. To the west and north, residential areas with numerous apartment buildings spread out on the Botong Plain and in West Pyongyang.

A special feature of Pyongyang is its parks and green belts where one can admire beautiful flowers and enjoy fresh verdure. As a matter of fact, Pyongyang is often referred to as a city of parks—the promenades on the Botong and Daidong Rivers, Moranbong Park, East Pyongyang Park, Changgwangsan Park, etc. Up to a few years back Pyongyang counted 24 square meters of green belt for everyone of its citizens, but now the figure stands at 47.

The ground floor of most of the apartment buildings houses stores, restaurants, and other service establishments. In every residential district one will find day-nurseries, kindergartens, laundries, recreation grounds, and schools.

A Japanese visitor wrote his impressions on Pyongyang as follows: "Pyongyang is not only well designed as a modern city but it seems it is planned in such a way that all good traditions are preserved. The Moranbong Stadium is a masterpiece seating 70,000. Pyongyang is a clean city, not a piece of litter is to be found on the street."

Those who visit the city for the first time will be surprised to hear that everything has been built during the past ten or so years.

During the Korean war (June 1950-July 1953) the American air pirates reduced the city to heaps of ruins; they made more than 1,400 air raids on Pyongyang dumping 428,000 bombs. The war was raging in full fury, but the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier Kim Il Sung began to draw up a reconstruction plan for the city of Pyongyang, and as soon as the truce was signed, the reconstruction work started. Factory and office workers, students, soldiers, even housewives came out to help rebuild their city. The whole city was a construction site, and many miracles including the "Pyongyang speed" were created. Thanks to the heroic labour of the citizens, Pyongyang has been rebulit into a grand and beautiful city in a brief span of time after the war.

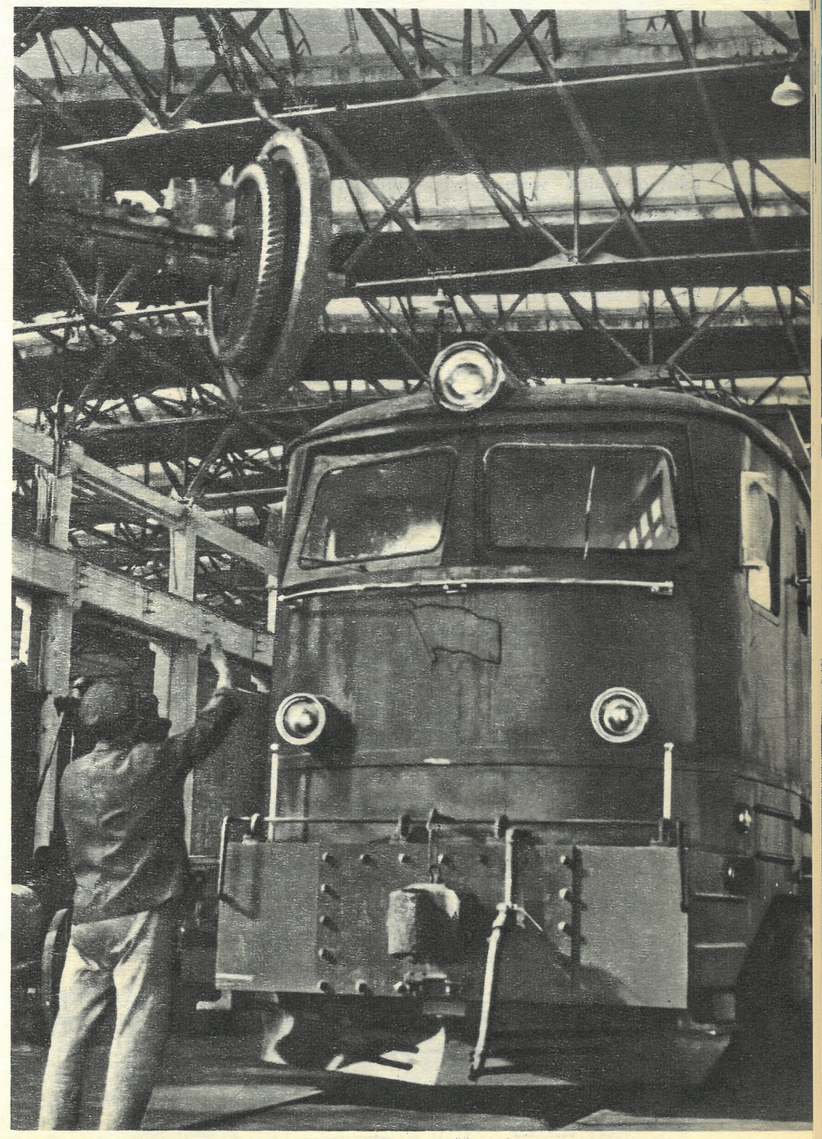
A CITY OF CREATION

Residents of Pyongyang are very proud of their city. Not merely of the beautiful scenery of the city. Not merely of their heroic endeavours which brought about a new modern city in a short period of time. Pyongyang was a city of consumption when the country was under Japanese occupation, but now it is a city of production where everyone is working; it is a city of creation where labour enriches one's life. This the Pyongyang people are proud of too.

In the past days under Japanese rule, most of goods arranged in the showwindows were not made in Pyongyang. But it is different today. From a small pocket-knife to electric locomotives, everything is made in Pyongyang. The clocks and sewing-machines that one will find in so many homes are the city products. All the department stores are stocked with Pyongyang products. Pyongyang is now also producing even electric motors, switch-boards, spinning machines, trolley buses, etc.

There are hundreds of factories and enterprises including the electric locomotive factory in Pyongyang,

The workers of the Pyongyang Electric Locomotive Factory are making innovations in the production of "Red Flag" electric locomotives



A view of the central district, Pyongyang

most of which were newly built after the war. Everywhere the Chullima workteam movement is being waged energetically. The Chullima riders crushing everything stale and conservative have caused a new upsurge in all fields; today Pyongyang is an example to the rest of the country. The people of Pyongyang finished creditably the three-year and five-year plans; now they are in the midst of implementing the decisions of the Party Conference. For the parallel development of economic construction and defence upbuilding the entire working people are moving ahead in the spirit of uninterrupted innovation and continued advance.

THE POLITICAL AND CULTURAL CENTRE

On the way to Mt. Daisung from Moranbong one will see a group of big buildings in a field. It is Kim Il Sung University, its No. 1 Building. The building is the natural science building; there are some three hundred laboratories, machine rooms, etc. Now another building, No. 2 Building, is under construction. It will have twenty-two stories.

Today Pyongyang has more than 400 schools including 25 institutes of higher learning; in the past there were only two higher technical schools and some other schools.

There are also many theatres and cinema houses. The Grand Theatre is the biggest. Thousands of artists are active in Pyongyang.

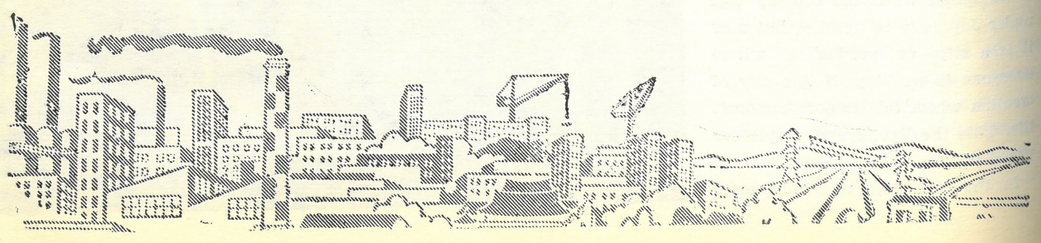
A foreign journalist who found a girl singer working in the textile mill, could not help wondering why she was not a professional. He had heard her singing once; she was a member of the music circle of the Pyongyang Textile Mill. There are thousands upon thousands of such music circle members in Pyongyang.

Pyongyang is the heart of Korea. Pyongyang is where their respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is. Here is also the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the D.P.R.K., both headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, who is leading the Korean revolution to victory. Also the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly sits in Pyongyang.

Under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Korean people have scored a series of great successes in socialist construction in the northern part of the country and have made contributions to the consolidation of international revolutionary forces.

The city of Pyongyang is a great inspiration to the South Korean people who are groaning under U.S. colonial rule. They are waging a vigorous anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle. The voice of Pyongyang is a heavy blow to the enemies, while being a deepening friendship to the peace-loving people of the world.

Pyongyang, the home of the forty million Koreans, enjoying deep sympathy of the world people and advancing towards the common goal, will shine forever.



Greetings to Independence Day of Zambia

The Korean people are extending warm greetings to the people of Zambia who are celebrating their third Independence Day.

Lying to the north of the Zambesi River, Zambia abounds in copper and other mineral deposits, and the scenic beauty of the Victoria Falls and Lake Kariba is known far and wide.

However, in the past the country's rich natural resources were in others' hands and beautiful Nature lost the glitter.

Setting their eyes on the abundant resources, the colonialists creeped into the country and plundered wantonly the riches of the land. The people were made to groan under the brutal colonial rule; all rights were denied to them, and poverty was their lot.

However, the people of Zambia were far from acquiescing to the situation. On the contrary, they waged an arduous struggle to shake off the cursed colonial yoke. They refused to kneel down before the colonialists and enslavement. Their tenacious struggle at last put an end to the dark colonial rule and won independence on October 24, 1964.

The independence of Zambia was a turning-point in the history of the Zambian people, who set out to build a new life. They started to eliminate the aftermaths of the 70-year long colonial rule and build a new country by their own hands. The government of Zambia took over the reins of the country in all affairs of state—administration, national defence, foreign affairs, police, and others, and enforced a series of measures for the elimination of evil consequences of colonial rule.

They have already completed the one-and-half-year economic plan in an extremely difficult situation. At present, they are in the midst of the four-year plan which will lay the foundations for the future advancement of the country. They have already recorded many remarkable successes under the plan.

The rich natural resources of Zambia are being effectively utilized for the country's economic progress. The government is concentrating its efforts on establishing a power industry and a transportation system and on the work of training cadres.

Adhering to a peace-loving foreign policy, the government and the people of Zambia are firmly determined to oppose imperialism, colonialism, and racism, and to fight to the end to wipe out the imperialists from that part of the world. Under the slogan of "One Zambia, One Nation" the people of Zambia are resolutely fighting against subversion and apartheid of the imperialists. They also express firm solidarity with the struggle of the Zimbabwe people who are fighting against the white Smith regime.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the successes the Zambian people have attained in building a new life.

Though Korea and Zambia are far away from each other, the peoples of the two countries were once subjected to oppression and maltreatment under colonial rule of the imperialists; and today they are close friends fighting against their common enemy—imperialism and colonialism.

The bond of friendship established between the two countries in the course of the struggle against the common enemy is getting strengthened as days go by.

In particular, the visit of the delegation headed by Kang Ryang Ook, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to Zambia in March and the visit to our country in May of Hosea Josias Soko, Zambian Ambassador to the Soviet Union, and the friendship delegation of Zambia consisting of M.H. Baluku, Political Assistant to Minister of State in the central province of Zambia, and C.M. Mnero, General Secretary of the Mining Workers' Trade Union, made great contribution to consolidating the friendly relations further.

In future, too, the Korean people who value high the friendship and solidarity with the Zambian people will make every effort in their power to further tighten the bonds. And the Korean people sincerely wish the Zambian people fresh successes in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and racism, and for consolidating their national independence.

Recoilless gunners of the South Vietnam Liberation Army are fully ready to crush the Yankee

ANOTHER U.S. OFFENSIVE FIZZLED OUT

BETWEEN the winter of 1966 and the spring of 1967 the South Vietnamese people and Liberation Army Forces crushed the U.S. imperialists' second dry season offensive and registered great victories.

Having failed in the first dry season offensive in 1965, the U.S. imperialists launched the second one, the biggest one, in the hope that they can turn the table in their favour in the Vietnam war.

In the latest offensive U.S. imperialism had over 1,000,000 men, including more than 400,000 American soldiers, thousands of planes, and hundreds of warships. The U.S. invaders used even napalm and noxious chemicals. "Burn all, kill all, and destroy all!" was their warcry. Towns and villages in North Vietnam were subjected to barbarous bombings constantly.

Yet, they were made to swallow a bitter pill at the hands of the heroic Vietnamese people.

"The Junction City operation," the largest U.S. offensive in the history of the Vietnam war, is the case in point.

In this operation undertaken in Tay Ninh Province, the American aggressors mobilized 5,000 tanks and armoured cars and three U.S. divisions. It was their hope to destroy the revolutionary base in the province, HQ of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, HQ of the South Vietnam Liberation Army Forces, Radio Liberation, and wipe out the 9th Division of the LAF. The enemy, however, sustained heavy losses in the operations, because they underestimated the combat capacity and tactics of the Liberation Army. In "the Junction City operation" the U.S. 1st Infantry Division, 173rd Air-borne Brigade, 1st Motorized Regiment, 25th Infantry Division, which they boasted as "crack units," were crushed.

Even in the face of the large concentration of the enemy forces, the Liberation Army and people of South Vietnam always held the initiative, smashed every campaign of the enemy—they successfully employed offensives and defensives, skillful ambush and surprise attacks, mobile operations and guerilla tactics. In all these battles the main armed forces worked in close co-operation with the armies and guerillas in the local areas.

During the period of the second dry season offensive the South Vietnam Liberation Army and people not only smashed the enemy's offensives at the front but also penetrated deep into the enemy's rear, making large-scale attacks on the airfields, arsenals, and outposts.

On November 1, 1966, for instance, the Liberation Army under the support of the people hailed trench-mortar shells on the so-called national holiday celebration ceremony held in the heart of Saigon, and made surprise attacks on the enemy's "impregnable" fortress, the Da Nang air base, destroying many airplanes. Then the Tan Son Nhut air base, the largest one in South Vietnam, was hit repeatedly.

The Liberation Army Forces also launched the political struggle for wrecking the brutal "pacification programme" of the American aggressors; and altogether some 5,000 "pacification units" were wiped out.

In the latest offensive the enemy lost 175,000 men, including 70,000 Americans, 1,800 planes, nearly 4,000 military vehicles, and 100 war vessels.

The United States not only had another crushing defeat in South Vietnam but also suffered serious setbacks in the air battle against North Vietnam. The heroic North Vietnamese people and army shot down more than 2,000 enemy planes.

All this is a great victory won by the heroic Vietnamese people in their sacred struggle against U.S. imperialism.

The Vietnamese people exhibited a high degree of patriotism and heroism and indomitable revolutionary spirit, thereby demonstrating to the whole world that a people can display a great strength when they rise up to defend the country from the aggressors. The Vietnamese people have delivered heavy blows to the U.S. policy for war escalation, making a great contribution to the revolutionary cause of the people the world over and to peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

The Vietnamese people have been steeled and strengthened further; they can crush all enemies, however big they may be and how much modern weapons they may possess. They hold complete initiative in the war.

Rallied round the Workers' Party of Vietnam headed by President Ho Chi Minh and the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, the heroic Vietnamese people are firmly determined to drive out every U.S. aggressor from their territory, and all preparations are being stepped up for this.

The U.S. imperialists are expanding more recklessly their war of aggression to recover from their setbacks and find a way out. But nothing will help them. Never can they bring to their knees the heroic Vietnamese people who are waging the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle.

The Yankee imperialists must know clearly that they have no alternative but to cease their bombings of North Vietnam, recognize the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, the sole genuine representative of the South Vietnamese people, and go home, taking all their aggressive troops and lethal weapons with them.

This is what the Yankees got after a battle with a unit of the South Vietnam Liberation Army

Southeast Asia and Japan (2)

HONG SOO IL

TO the newly emerging Japanese militarism thanks to all the help U.S. imperialism gave for its resurrection since the end of World War II, Southeast Asia is again the main target in its overseas expansion programme.

As a matter of fact, Japanese militarism is in Southeast Asia already, and Japanese Zaibatsu—Mitsubishi, Mitsui, and Sumitomo—that had driven the Japanese military forces into these areas and robbed the rich natural resources wantonly in the past are back again.

In company with U.S. imperialism, Japanese monopolies brandishing the labels of "aid," "joint development," and "economic and technical co-operation" are penetrating into the Southeast Asian countries. As the Japanese government admits, "war reparations" are for exporting Japanese goods and capital to Southeast Asia; and the "aid," "joint development," and "economic and technical co-operation," too, aim at the same thing—to turn the Southeast Asian countries into a market for Japanese goods and capital and a source of raw materials.

It is no secret that "outright gifts," "loans," and "credits" that the Japanese government is giving to these countries under the name of "aid" have so many strings attached. First of all, the purchase of Japanese goods by the countries concerned is a must; then the Japanese ruling quarters interfere even in the investment plans of these countries so that Japan's capital and goods can come in easily and it can rob these countries of raw materials.

"Joint development" and "economic and technical co-operation" are the most favourite means for Japan in its schemes to turn Southeast Asia into a market for its goods and a source of raw materials. They paint "joint enterprises" as helping "industrialization" in these countries. But what these "joint enterprises" aim at is to sell factory equipment and supplies to these countries and limitlessly exploit cheap labour power and raw materials available in these countries, thereby enabling the Japanese monopolies to get a high profit and hold the economies of these countries in their hands.

In the "joint companies" in Singapore, for instance, the Japanese monopolies hold 49 per cent of the shares of the "Federal iron works" and "Malay fishery company," 40 per cent of the "Malay sugar company," 55 per cent of the "Oriental company," and 62 per cent of the "Malay-Nozawa asbestos and cement company." They, in fact, dominate these enterprises.

Japan's "economic and technical co-operation" with the Southeast Asian countries, too, is not for "industrialization," nor for "technical progress;" it is for subjugating the economies of these countries and selling machinery and equipment to them at a high price.

Through the "agricultural development programme," the Japanese monopolies are buying at a low price rice and industrial crops which are urgently needed, while selling their industrial goods at a high price.

In this way, the Japanese ruling quarters under the cloak of "aid," "joint development," and "economic and technical co-operation" are scheming to bar the Southeast Asian countries from building up an independent economy, and to bring Southeast Asia under the sphere of Japan's economy.

In Taiwan, one of its former colonies, Japan is only next to the United States in the volume of capital invested. Japan is the second largest trader with the Philippines, it is the biggest investor in Singapore, it controls completely ore mining in Malaysia.

Bangkok, the capital of Thailand, has become a showcase of Japanese goods, and twenty per cent of Japan's rice import comes from Thailand. Japanese capital is invested in all fields of the Thai economy—from the mining industry to agriculture.

Japan had altogether 2,500 million dollars invested in Southeast Asia in 1964. Southeast Asia holds one-third of Japan's foreign trade.

In the past days, the Japanese militarists had said that a "greater east Asia co-prosperity sphere" could mean anything only when Japanese industry was backed with such rich natural resources of Southeast Asia as petroleum, rubber, iron ore, copper, timber, etc. And now the Japanese monopolies exploit these natural resources.

This bespeaks how diligently the Japanese militarists are working to translate their old dream, "greater east Asia co-prosperity sphere," into reality.

Politically and ideologically, too, the Japanese ruling circles are desperately trying to dislodge the Southeast Asian countries from the path of independent development and of anti-imperialism. They have dispatched various missions including the "Japanese youth overseas co-operation corps" to the Southeast Asian countries to propagate pro-Japanese ideology.

Since the end of the second world war, as in the past, Japan has grown rapidly by cruelly exploiting the peoples of Japan and other Asian countries.

As the rulers of Japan admit, Japan has made a comeback thanks to the Korean war; and today it is fattening on money flowing in from the Vietnam war.

The Japanese militarists, praising Japan's progress as the "miracle in Asia" and the "model for underdeveloped countries," are clamouring about "co-operation for the social, economic, and cultural development independent of politics." But their intentions are there for everyone to see—they are out to chain Southeast Asia to colonial slavery again.

Today the Japanese militarists calling themselves the "leader of Asia" as they had done in the past, are working hard to restore their old position as a colonial empire. All this shows that Japanese militarism is again a dangerous aggressive force.

The revived militarism of Japan is working hand in glove with U.S. imperialism, the ringleader of the world reaction, and has assumed the role of shock-brigade for U.S. aggression on Asia.

Japan is helping the U.S. war of aggression against Vietnam; it is an operational base, a supply base, and a repair base for the U.S. to carry on its war in Vietnam.

The Japanese government is playing an important role in bringing more Asian countries into the Vietnam war and carrying out the "plan for collective security of the Pacific areas" to help U.S. aggression in Asia. Japan is giving "aid" to such U.S. puppets and satellites as South Korea, Taiwan, South Vietnam, Laos, Thailand, and Malaysia for political purposes. Then under the name of "economic co-operation" and "economic development," Japan has sponsored a "ministerial conference for economic development of Southeast Asia" and a "conference for agricultural development."

The Japanese monopolies are attempting to further strengthen their political and economic penetration into Southeast Asia by joining the "Mekong valley development plan," Johnson's "economic aid plan for Southeast Asia" and the "Asia development bank" as a reward for their active co-operation with the U.S. war of aggression in Asia.

Japan's militarism is the "Yankee in Asia."

All the facts demand the peoples of the Southeast Asian countries to sharpen their vigilance against the revived Japanese militarism, fight against U.S. imperialism—No. 1 enemy of the world people—and, at the same time, further intensify their struggle against Japanese militarism which, in collusion with the U.S., is scheming to rule again Southeast Asia.

IN SOUTH KOREA

U.S. Atrocities Rampage

The American aggressors ever since they placed their foot upon the soil of South Korea twenty some years ago have oppressed, maltreated, and discriminated the South Korean people. A three-year-old child was shot to death on a preposterous charge of "gasoline thief;" a labourer hung upside down on a crane was dipped in the water; peasants gathering firewood were used for a target for rocket firing; villagers were made live targets in testing U.S. guns. The blood-curdling cases of U.S. atrocities are too numerous to list all.

Their savagery, however, is getting worse as their war preparations are being stepped up.

On February 16 this year the U.S. imperialists held what they called "U.S.-South Korea Joint Firing Practice" at Boogok, Ranin Sub-county, Ryunchun County, Kyunggi Province. During their mad war game they poured a shower of bullets upon villagers causing eight deaths and seriously wounding two.

In March at Hyunga in the same county, an American soldier began to fire for no reason at a crowd of some fifty village people. A thirteen-year-old boy named Kim Jai Yun was shot through the body. Then in June American soldiers of the "A" company, the 23rd regiment, U.S. 2nd infantry division, stationed north of Moonsan, Kyunggi Province, brutally shot to death three villagers in a shooting game.

Violence, arson, rape, pillage, and the like are committed every day by the Yankee aggressors against the South Korean people.

Not long ago, on a highway in Bubwon, Chunhyun Sub-county, Pajoo County, Kyunggi Province, an American truck driven by Donald of the 7th medical corps of the U.S. 7th division ran over a boy named Li Nam Soo wounding him seriously. A certain Edward, a Yankee pfc of the U.S. 7th division, broke into the house of Pak Sun Heui at Bookposan in Dongdoochun, the seat of Yangjoo County in Kyunggi Province, to rape her. When she resisted, the American soldier stabbed her four times in the shoulder and back. Another Yankee soldier set fire to a tailor's shop, then a U.S. tank of the 7th armoured regiment of the 2nd infantry division crushed a Korean driven wagon.

Even according to the minimized figures published by the South Korean puppet regime's "department of justice," the number of criminal cases committed by the U.S. military personnel increased this year up to 118 for a month on the average (Radio Christian of South Korea, March 8). The South Korean paper "Chosun Ilbo" reported on February 9 this year that so far the number of criminal cases committed by the American military forces in South Korea averaged 200 a year. Wherever the Yankee aggressors are, the people cannot have the peace of mind even a day, and their blood is being shed.

Today every Korean heart is burning with enmity and indignation against the U.S. aggressors.

Under the banner of the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle, the South Korean people fight on bravely against discrimination, humiliation, and racism practised by the Americans and to free themselves from the colonial yoke.

The Korean people will surely drive the Yankees out of South Korea, and put an end to U.S. atrocities, and pass a stern judgement on them.

ARAB PEOPLES WILL SURELY BE TRIUMPHANT

THE piratical aggression committed by the U.S. and British imperialists and the Israeli expansionists against the Arab countries was a most savage one infringing upon the sovereignty and territorial integrity of these states. The recent events made the whole world see with unmistakable clarity that U.S. imperialism is the main force of aggression and war, the international gendarme, and the enemy No. 1 of the world people.

The U.S. imperialists instigated the Israeli Zionists to launch the war of aggression against the Arab peoples, then in collusion with the British imperialists committed direct armed aggression and made the Israeli expansionists occupy the Sinai Peninsula, areas west of the Jordan River, and part of the Syrian territory.

The recent war in the Near and Middle East was the culmination of the U.S. policy of aggression. U.S. imperialism unleashed the aggressive war in an attempt to undermine the independence of the Arab countries and hinder their independent development; U.S. imperialism hoped to strangle the liberation struggle of the Palestine people, repress the anti-U.S., anti-imperialist spirit surging up in this part of the world, and bolster the position of the Israeli expansionists.

All this constituted not only an act of aggression against the Arab peoples but also a link in the chain of U.S. policy of aggression and war against the whole national-liberation movement of the Asian, African, and Latin American peoples; and it was another serious crime the U.S. imperialists committed in their wild dream of world domination.

To stamp out the national-liberation movement of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America is the prime task for U.S. imperialism in its world strategy.

The U.S. war maniacs are recklessly escalating their criminal war of aggression against the Vietnamese people; they direct the spearhead of aggression to Asia; they are rushing with preparations for an aggressive war, either in Korea, or in the Near and Middle East, or in Cuba, in order to swallow small countries one by one.

The world knows that it has been the U.S. policy to supply the Israeli expansionists with weapons and dollars and encourage the latter to aggression and war in the hope to prop up its tottering foothold in the Near and Middle East and utilize Israel as its base for suppressing the national-liberation movement of the Asian and African peoples.

In the recent war U.S. imperialism saw its aims of aggression coming true. But a big surprise was in store for them. The shot they fired boomeranged. The war only will expedite their final doom—the Arabs will clear their lands of the U.S. imperialists.

The craftiness and piratical nature of the U.S. imperialists have been exposed to the full before the Arab peoples. All the slyness of the U.S. imperialists in their attempt to bolster their tottering position in the Near and Middle East could deceive no one. Johnson advised the U.A.R. not to resort to war while inspiring Israel to the sudden attack and waging joint operations with the Israeli troops pleading of all things "neutrality."

All these acts are gross outrages against the sovereignty of the Arab countries and an outright demand for surrender of the Arab peoples. Indeed, it testifies to the fact that U.S. imperialism is the sworn enemy of the Arab peoples.

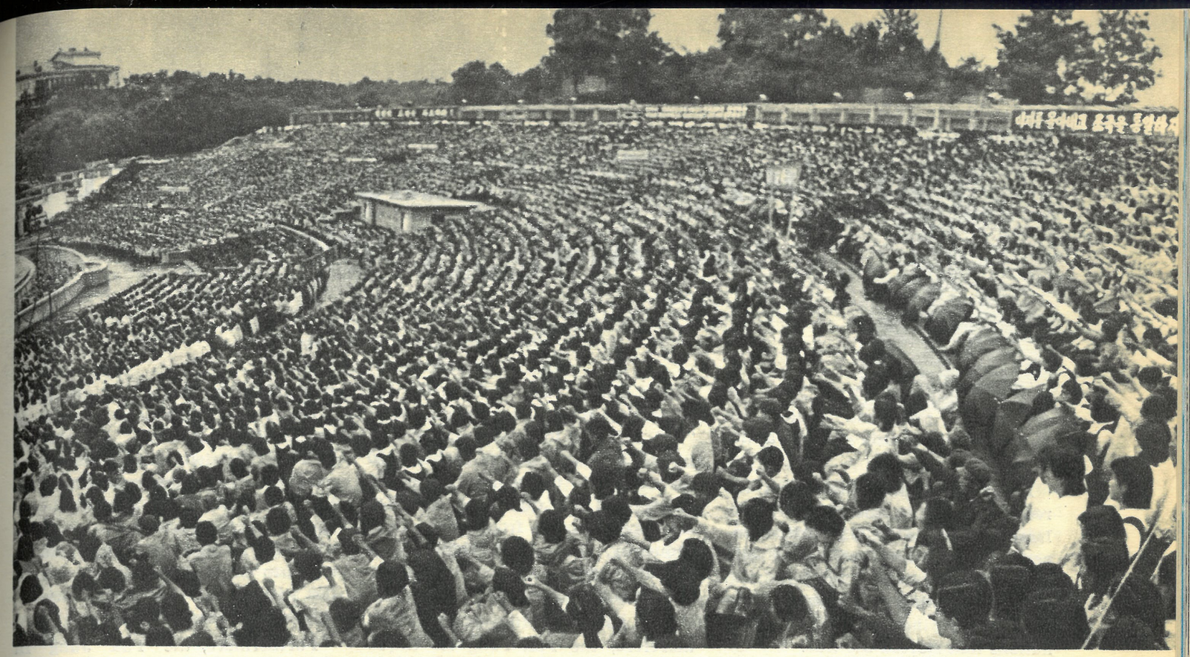
The war proved most eloquently that if the aggression of the Israeli expansionists in the Near and Middle East is to be stopped, and if peace, security, national independence and sovereignty are to be preserved in that region, first of all, the U.S. and British imperialists should be driven out from there and all their footholds be wiped out.

A resolute fight the Arab peoples put up against the Anglo-American imperialists and the Israeli expansionists in the recent war. The courageous peoples and armed forces of the U.A.R., Syria, Algeria, Jordan, and Iraq fought and the peoples of the whole Arab world including Yemen, the Lebanon, Kuwait, Sudan, and Saudi Arabia supported them militantly. Joint action and unity of the Arab peoples in the anti-imperialist struggle was fully demonstrated. Realizing the significance of their common cause, a righteous cause, the Arab countries declared war upon Israel, dispatched troops, broke off diplomatic relations and closed the U.S. and British embassies. They also decided to cut off oil supplies to them. The firm unity is the source of great strength; it is the reliable guarantee for victory in the protracted struggle for the common cause of the Arab peoples.

The U.S. fearing the unity of the Arab peoples is working desperately to undermine this unity, but the Arab peoples will never blunt this precious weapon forged in the flames of war against the aggressors.

Besides, the Arab peoples know well that they should increase their defence power and get themselves fully prepared, so that they may inflict decisive punches on the imperialists and their stooges whenever the latter choose to launch aggression again.

In the light of the prevailing situation where the Israeli expansionists are sharpening their weapons of aggression, and the U.S. and British imperialists, their masters, still maintain war bases, and station aggressive troops in different parts of the Near and Middle East, the Arab peoples have all rights to fortify their defences.



The Pyongyang rally in support of the Arab peoples' struggle against the U.S. imperialists' and Israeli Zionists' aggression

The path may be a thorny one, but nothing can check the advance of the Arab peoples whose cause is just. The process of revolution may accompany twists and turns, but victory will be on the side of the people who fight for the just cause. Now, the Arab peoples have risen up as one man in the protracted struggle against the Anglo-American imperialists and the Israeli Zionists.

President Gamal Abdel Nasser who enjoys absolute support of the U.A.R. people clarified his determination to keep on fighting until the irresistible final victory is won at any cost. Noureddin Attassi, Head of State of the Syrian Arab Republic, stressed that the Syrian people being faced with the provocations of the U.S. and British imperialists and the Israeli reactionaries would continue to carry out their revolutionary policies with greater confidence than before in victory. He also appealed to the people of his country to make the enemy pay for aggression. Houari Boumedienne, Premier of the Democratic and People's Republic of Algeria, stressed: "The struggle as a whole is not over yet and it will only end with our victory over imperialism and Israeli reactionism." So firm is the resolution of the Arab peoples to fight on, surmounting all difficulties, until the final victory is theirs.

Theirs is a just struggle for the destiny of millions of the Palestinians and for their own future and, at the same time, an important link in the chain of the common struggle of the Asian, African, and Latin-American peoples against imperialism and colonialism.

Through their courageous struggle the Arab peoples are making a valuable contribution to the revolutionary cause of the world people for bridling U.S. policy of aggression and war and for peace and social progress.

The peoples of the socialist countries and the progressive forces of the world should further strengthen their support for the Arab peoples and thus deal fatal blows to U.S. imperialism. This is a lofty duty of the peoples of all countries fighting for world revolution, national liberation, and peace.

The Korean people are firmly on the side of the Arab peoples who have risen up for the just cause.

During the whole period of U.S.-Israeli aggression on the Arab peoples the Korean people who stand shoulder to shoulder with the Arab peoples on the common front against imperialism and colonialism, resolutely supported them and expressed unshakable solidarity with them. The hearts of the Koreans and Arabs beat as one. In his message to heads of the Arab States Premier Kim Il Sung declared: "The Korean people regard the U.S. imperialist aggression against the Arab peoples as one against themselves and will do everything in their power to assist the Arab peoples in their just struggle against the aggressors."

The solidarity between the peoples of Korea and the Arab countries has been strengthened all the more through the struggle against U.S. imperialism and its puppets. U.S. imperialism is the common enemy of the Korean and the Arab peoples; it has set up a puppet regime in South Korea and uses it as a tool of aggression against the Korean people; and it also forged an "Israel, a home of Judaic reactionaries in the Near and Middle East, to oppose and invade the

Pak Jung Hi's Crimes Against the Arab Peoples

EVERY day the Pak Jung Hi clique's press and radios are hurling zealously slanders at the Arab peoples.

It was brought to light that the real criminals in the recent Arab-Israeli war were the U.S.-British imperialists and their pet, Israeli Zionists. But the reptile papers and radios of South Korea distorting the facts are saying: It was the Arab nations that started the war!

South Korea's *Choongang Ilbo* wrote on May 24: The blockade of the Gulf of Aqaba by Egypt was illegal and a very dangerous act jeopardizing peace. Another daily *Mail Shinmoon* commented on May 25, "The situation in the Middle East was created by the military actions started by the United Arab Republic and four other Arab countries."

Then June 6 issue of the South Korean daily *Chosun Ilbo* lauded to skies Israeli Defence Minister Dayan, one of the real architects of the recent Israeli surprise invasion of the U.A.R., as "the Hero of Desert" and what not, while slandering the leaders of the Arab countries.

It was laid bare in all nakedness that U.S. imperialism took an active part in the armed invasion of the Arab countries, but the Pak Jung Hi clique said that it was inevitable for the U.S. imperialists to join in the war and help the Israeli expansionists. (Radio Seoul, June 7, 1967.) On the same day Radio Seoul commented: "U.S. is bound to have much interest in the Middle East as it holds 60 per cent of the world's total oil output and one quarter of the U.S. oil imports comes from there. Consequently, it is their right to be vigilant against nationalist Nasser and the Arab nations."

It is not surprising at all to see, therefore, the Pak Jung Hi clique siding with the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli Zionists against the Arab peoples. All this made it clearer that the Pak Jung Hi clique are the most faithful puppets of the U.S.

Ever since U.S. imperialism set up an "Israel" in the Palestinian land, the South Korean puppets have praised the expansionist policy of the Israeli reactionaries while staging every unfriendly act against the Arab peoples.

During the Suez war in 1956 they vociferated to send volunteers to help the aggressors of Britain, France, and Israel against the United Arab Republic. Then, in 1958 when the U.S.-British forces landed in Jordan against the Iraqi revolution, Pak Jung Hi regime was quick to support them.

Now the Pak clique have established diplomatic relations with Israel and their intercourse has become more pronounced in all fields, political, economic, and military.

Under the auspicious names of "national assembly delegation," "friendly mission," and others, one mission after another was sent to Israel to reinforce their criminal conspiracy with Israel.

In 1964 Israel appointed its ambassador to South Korea, and in April last year "South Korea-Israel friendship society" was formed.

Furthermore, the Pak Jung Hi clique in conspiracy with the Western German militarists allowed the latter to fix the "To South Korea" tag to the freight bound for Israel. The Bonn militarists wanted to conceal their export of weapons to Israel.

In November last year "the 12th general assembly of anti-communist league of Asian nations" was held in Seoul and resolutions to denounce the Arab leaders were adopted.

As is clear from the U.A.R.'s expulsion of Kim Jin Hwa couple on June 16 this year, the Pak Jung Hi clique are U.S. agents engaged in espionage and subversion to undermine the unity of the Arab peoples.

All the facts show that the Pak Jung Hi clique of South Korea are the U.S. faithful puppets and they are the most vicious, revolting enemies of the Arab peoples.

The world people will surely punish duly the Pak Jung Hi clique as well as the U.S. imperialists.

Arab countries.

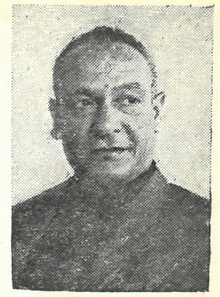
During the recent war the world people condemned the U.S. and Israel; so much so even U.S. allies did not dare to express their positions openly. But Pak Jung Hi of South Korea took openly the side of his master, U.S. imperialism, and his pal, Israel.

Such being the situation, it is only natural for the Korean people to support the struggle of the Arab peoples against U.S. imperialism and Israel, and for the Arab peoples to support the Korean people's struggle against U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique.

In future too the Korean people will do all in their power to further strengthen the solidarity with the Arab peoples and support their just cause.

So long as all the Arab peoples unite and fortify their strength, the victory will be theirs; the Arab peoples enjoy the support of the socialist camp and the progressive forces of the whole world. Through their resolute struggle the Arab peoples will surely drive out aggressive forces of the imperialists headed by the U.S. from their countries and accomplish their worthwhile cause—safeguarding sovereignty and honour of their countries and liberating Palestine.

Fifteen Days in Korea



MAHMOUD MOWAFI

Head of the Delegation of the Federation of Labour of U.A.R.

FIRST of all, I would like to express my hearty appreciation to the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for this opportunity which enabled us to celebrate May Day among the Korean people. I feel very much proud of being a member of the first delegation of the workers from the United Arab Republic, which has played an important role in strengthening and developing relations of friendship between the U.A.R. and Korea.

In Pyongyang I visited the Memorial of the Patriotic War of Liberation where I witnessed the historical evidence of heroic deeds that the Korean People's Army in close unity with the people and under the wise guidance of Premier Kim Il Sung, the heroic leader of Korea, made in the war (June 1950-July 1953—*Ed.*) against the U.S. aggressors. Their heroic deeds will remain long in history. At the same time, the inhuman outrages committed by the U.S. troops were most revolting. U.S. atrocities were crimes against the human rights, crimes of sheer savagery. I condemn such acts of aggression against the free people who earnestly aspire after liberation.

The victory of the heroic Korean people in the Patriotic War of Liberation against U.S. imperialism testifies that no force in the world can conquer this nation and that if the U.S. imperialists dare unleash another war of aggression against Korea, her people will surely emerge victorious and liberate South Korea; then, Korea will see her complete reunification under the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader and hero of Korea, and the reunified Korea will step up socialist construction and travel along the path of prosperity.

The liberated peoples and governments of the Arab nations will stand on the side of the Korean people and support their righteous struggle in every way.

What struck me most were such speedy rehabilitation of their war-devastated country and the miraculous successes they attained in all fields after the war.

I looked round a number of industrial enterprises including a steel works and a machine-building plant. These, the pride of the Korean industry, were the foundation of industrialization and the fruit of the spirit of self-reliance.

I was greatly impressed by the deep concern that the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the D.P.R.K. direct to the improvement of material and cultural standards of the workers. The Party and the Government look after them in all aspects, material, spiritual, and ideological. Everything is provided for the promotion of welfare of the workers; houses and rest homes are built for them, leisure and vacations are ensured.

I came to understand that the Korean workers are striving to increase production, because they know very well that their labour is for society and themselves, for their own happiness and prosperity. They are also fully aware that only by increasing production can they attain self-sufficiency, and the nation can advance along the road of freedom and progress knowing no poverty and enslavement.

It was most moving to note such earnest attention the state is paying to bringing up the rising generation into the workers worthy of the socialist society and into fine persons and treasures to the nation by educating them to love the country, labour, and the socialist system from their early childhood.

I shall remember for ever all the wonderful things that I saw and heard during my stay in Korea. Here I saw Premier Kim Il Sung, the great leader, doing his best for prosperity and happiness of the great people. Everywhere I went I was impressed by the unswerving fighting spirit of the people against U.S. imperialism and for defence of the country. The entire people of Korea are working with a high revolutionary spirit.

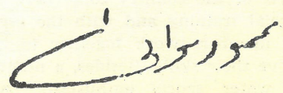
All the achievements Korea has recorded in every field are the results of the wise guidance of Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people. Premier Kim Il Sung always paid close attention to everything, large and small, and visited many factories, co-operative farms, schools and talked with the masses. Such is his concern about everything.

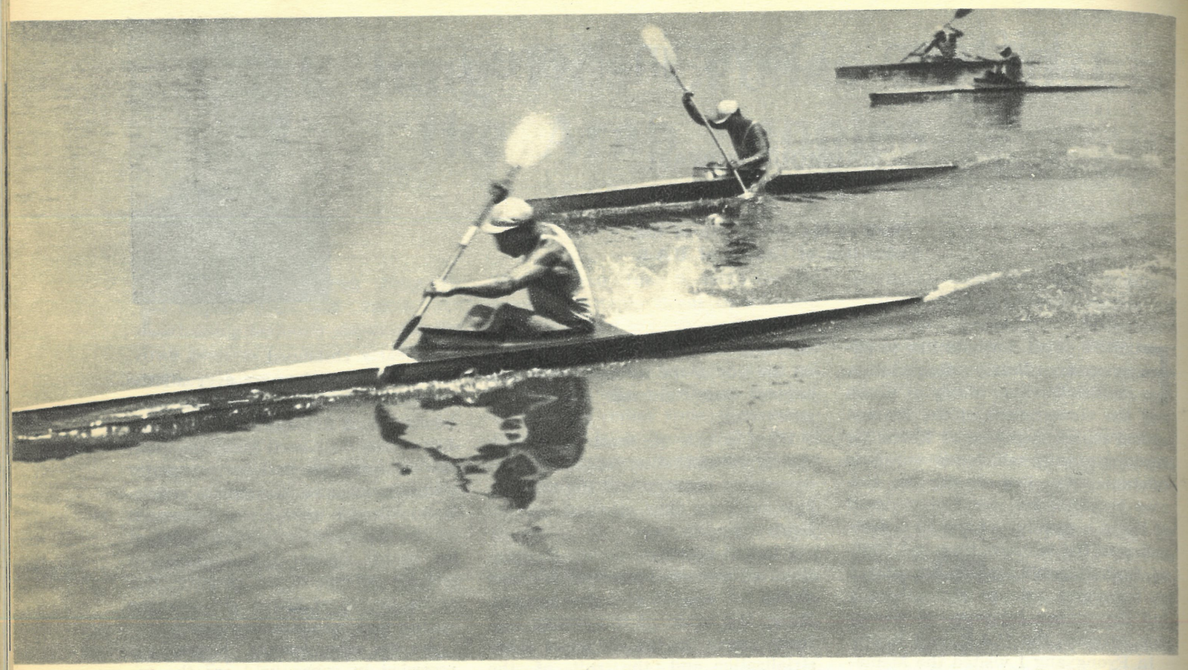
Premier Kim Il Sung is not only a great military leader who has led his country to victory in the war, but also a prominent political leader who has given the nation prosperity and progress. Premier Kim Il Sung is the leader and hero who guides the Korean people to victory both in war and in peaceful construction.

It is impossible for me to write about everything I saw and experienced in Korea. All I can do is to express my admiration of the shining successes the Korean people have recorded in the struggle for socialist construction under the wise guidance of Premier Kim Il Sung.

In conclusion I wish Korea progress and prosperity.

Great people, forward! The future belongs to you!





A warming-up

WONSAN WATER SPORTS CLUB

WATER sports are very popular in our country and every summer our East and West Seas attract the youths.

The Government has done much for the development of water sports; it has built water sports and swimming clubs in many cities on the east and west coasts, providing them with all facilities.

The best of all the clubs is the one in Wonsan. From olden times the Songdowon beach in Wonsan, walled by the peninsula, has been known as a good sea bathing place.

The Wonsan water sports club is a big one, and its facilities are excellent.

Water sports champions from all parts of the country come here for special training and with the regular members work together to improve their skills. Besides, a number of water sports enthusiasts from neighbouring schools, factories, and enterprises come to the club to have some special training in their respective fields. And on Sundays many working people also come to enjoy a game or so on the sea.

Students and pupils who get training here have a two to three hour workout every day after school.

The staff of the club directs special attention to those who will become champions or instructors of various water sports.

The club members receive some 300 hours of class work and practice a year; the club holds courses in boat-race, yachting, kayak race, canoeing, and swimming. Many expert teachers are connected with the club.

It must be mentioned that there is no charge for all these training programmes, that is, the club members and trainees receive training at the state expense.

At the end of the season there is a special sports meet as a sort of graduation ceremony, and it is a highly celebrated event here.

Through their practice, the members steel themselves to be ready for economic construction and national defence, and improve their skills. From among them also come many able champions.

In last year's national student water sports meet the Wonsan Higher Fisheries School won the first place in the women's boat-racing and in the men's kayak race respectively. Particularly, the mass game on the sea in which some 3,000 students and champions with the members of this club as the main force participated, won admiration of the spectators.

All the members and trainees of the club are working hard to register good results in their training.

What Is Behind "Economic Co-operation"

SINCE the signing of the criminal "South Korea-Japan treaty" Japanese militarism revived under the wings of the U.S. imperialists has stepped up all the more its moves to make a comeback to South Korea. Particularly, its schemes to control the South Korean economy have become more naked.

The "South Korea-Japan treaty" concluded between the Sato government of Japan and the Pak Jung Hi clique of South Korea in 1965 at the instigation of U.S. ruling circles covered such agreements as "the South Korea-Japan basic treaty," "the agreement on property claims on Japan and economic co-operation," "the fishery agreement," and "the agreement on the legal status of Korean residents in Japan." These traitorous agreements of Pak Jung Hi and his ilk to sell off South Korea to Japan met with strong opposition of the peoples of both Korea and Japan.

Take "the agreement on property claims on Japan and economic co-operation" for example.

This deals with a postwar settlement problem; Japan, a vanquished country, should compensate for all the losses the Korean people had suffered both in human lives and wealth under Japanese occupation. In due fairness, it should be stated that the question should have been disposed of in a just and reasonable way between Japan and the entire Korean people long ago. The Pak Jung Hi clique, however, under the instructions of the United States, unilaterally agreed to receive a few dollars from the Japanese government for the "settlement" of such a vital question for the Korean nation. Even this meagre sum was designated not as reparations but "funds for economic co-operation," "funds for property claims," "credits," "private loans," etc.

The Japanese reactionary ruling circles, however, are painstakingly working to lead the people to believing that all their makings are for "well-meaning economic co-operation" for developing the South Korean economy.

Pleading "economic co-operation," they are selling obsolete machinery and equipment to South Korea so as to make South Korea's economy depend on Japan's equipment, technique, and raw materials. This becomes clearer when one realizes what the Japanese monopolies send to South Korea are mostly consumer goods and raw materials.

As for the "fund for property claims," for instance, the first and second year's plans (1966 and 1967) earmarked up to 90 per cent of the fund for financing various kinds of raw materials and surplus equipment. These included such surplus products as chemical fertilizers, various kinds of fibres, and building materials, for which the Japanese monopolies have some difficulty in marketing in Japan, and old equipment for railway, harbours, and communications—all directly linked with military purposes.

It is too clear that Japanese aid would bring no other results than what U.S. aid has done to South Korea's economy. Only ruin and dependency as it dumped only consumer goods and raw materials.

Under the name of "private loans," the Japanese monopolies will export on the annual installment system a great volume of obsolete equipment to South

Korea, and this will pave the way for them to make an inroad into South Korea's light industry, agriculture, and fishing industry. One-third of "private loans" is directed to fibre industry with a view to establishing their control in this field which holds the first place in the industrial output of South Korea. Moreover, they will sell their surplus equipment and, at the same time, will do everything to occupy the position next to the United States in supplying South Korea with raw materials.

This is not all. Under the title of the "fund for property claims" the Japanese monopolies are invested with sole rights to supply goods and fix the prices. And they are selling goods to South Korea above the world market prices; for cement 35 per cent more, for a gasoline car 6,000 dollars more, for an open wagon 500 dollars more, for a closed wagon 1,000 dollars more. In this way the Japanese monopolies pocketed one million dollars in extra profit.

The Japanese monopolies are also penetrating into all fields of the South Korean economy under the signboard of "technical co-operation."

The term of "technical co-operation" enables the Japanese monopolies to collect fees on "patents" and "new techniques," and the South Korean factories are equipped with Japanese machinery and equipment. All this, in the long run, results in handing over to the Japanese monopolies the real power in the management of those factories and in buying spare parts and raw materials from Japan.

It is the "development of resources" clause which makes the Japanese monopolies sell machinery and supplies for the exploitation of resources in agriculture, livestock breeding, fishing, and mining, for which the South Korean puppets pay with products of those fields receiving the below-market prices.

Particularly, the Japanese monopolies sold surplus fertilizers, fishing tackle and outdated fishing boats to the farm and fishing villages of South Korea, saying that "Japan can depend on South Korea's agriculture and forestry and fishing industry, and Japan's rice shortage can be solved by importing good rice of South Korea."

Besides, under the good name of "South Korea-Japan economic co-operation," the Japanese monopolies are also trying to exploit the cheap and abundant labour power of South Korea, which will give a favourable competitive position to Japanese goods in the world market.

The Japanese monopolies are openly saying: "The South Korea-Japan economic co-operation will team Japanese capital and technique with South Korea's abundant labour power and then will develop jointly overseas markets." In short, it is the intention of the Japanese monopolies to tie the cheap labour power of South Korea to which they pay no more than one-fifth to one-seventh of what they do to the Japanese workers, to their capital and technique in order to inflate their profits.

The bonded processing has been a favourite way of economic co-operation for the Japanese monopolies; it has been done on a large scale and the results are gratifying as far as the Japanese monopolies are concerned.

The Japanese monopoly "Marubeni Iida," for instance, has made a contract on bonded processing with South Korea's comprador firms "Samsung interests" and "Samho interests," and, it is reported, this enabled the Japanese firm to control more than 100 South Korean companies.

Under this arrangement, the Japanese monopolies bring equipment, raw materials, and half-finished goods into South Korea to process them there. The products are sold to foreign countries or to Japan jointly by Japan and South Korea. They may be sold in great quantities in South Korea, too. However, South Korea gets only 20 per cent of the total profits, the rest going into the pockets of the Japanese monopolies.

Foreign trade is another way used by the Japanese to squeeze the South Korean economy. At present there are more than 100 Japanese companies in South Korea including "Mitsui," "Mitsubishi," "Sumitomo," "Marubeni Iida," and "Itochu."

These Japanese corporations sell 160,000,000 dollars worth of goods to South Korea annually. This means about 40 per cent of South Korea's total imports. In addition to this, the Japanese firms act as a sort of intermediary for some 80 per cent of South Korea's exports, for which they collect 5 per cent of the total volume of sale as fees.

Between Japan and South Korea, the Japanese monopolies raise the prices of their products while lowering those for South Korean products. For instance, Japan sells chemical fertilizer to South Korea at a price 3-4 dollars higher than the prevailing world market prices per ton, but it pays 10 dollars less per ton of rice that it gets from South Korea.

All this shows, in the last analysis, to Japanese monopolies South Korea is a market for their surplus goods and a source of raw materials. Then they control South Korea's foreign trade almost entirely, which means dominating the South Korean economy as a whole. In this respect the Japanese journal Economist wrote in its Dec. 21, 1965 issue as follows: "South Korea-Japan economic co-operation is for subjugating the South Korean economy by transferring outdated machines and equipment to South Korea in a stream and for further strengthening the competitive power of the Japanese economy at the expense of South Korea."

As is seen above, under the cloak of "economic co-operation," the Japanese militarists with the backing of U.S. imperialism which is set to expand its Far Eastern aggression, are working desperately to make economic inroads into South Korea, cope with the economic crisis looming in Japan, and intensify their political and military collaboration with the Pak Jung Hi clique and realize the old dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere." However, this is a wild dream that cannot be realized.

As U.S. colonial rule is getting more vicious and as Japan's economic penetration into South Korea becomes more intense, the South Korean people are raising their voices against outside forces. They are demanding self-reliance.

A Tripartite Military Alliance

SOON after the Japanese surrender in World War II U.S. military experts were gleeful over the prospect that Japan would become an American base in the U.S. defence system.

Such designs of U.S. imperialism on Japan—Japan as a base for U.S. aggression in Asia—became an established fact to all intents and purposes with its conclusion of the separate peace treaty with Japan in September 1951. The peace treaty was followed by the U.S.-Japan security pact under which Japan is bound to help U.S. troops when the latter starts hostilities in the Far East. Ever since U.S. imperialism has worked openly to revive Japanese militarism and restore Zaibatsu to life. In the postwar period the United States has offered to Japan 6,960 million dollars in military aid.

Now in Japan there are 265 U.S. bases, where new-type weapons of every description are installed. Moreover, some 50,000 U.S. troops are stationed in Japan (excluding those in Okinawa) and the numerical strength of Japan's self-defence corps has reached 300,000.

Meanwhile, U.S. imperialism attaching great importance to the strategical position of South Korea has carried out its policy of turning it into a colony and war base.

As early as October 3, 1947, the *New York Journal American* reported as U.S. generals saying that South Korea would be a most important U.S. outpost in the Pacific, from where attacks can be made against any parts of northern Asia.

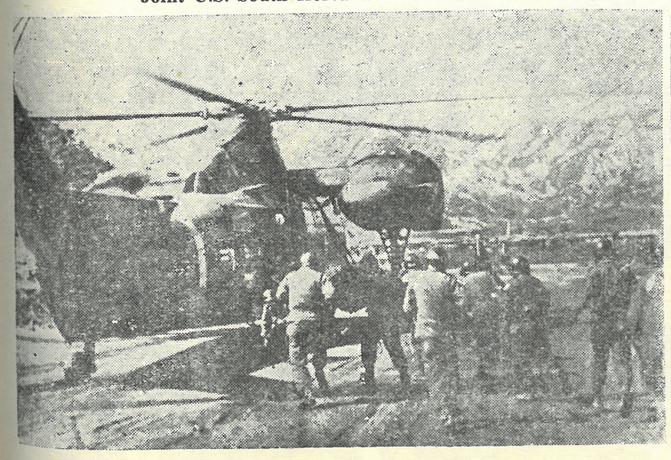
Already in the early days of their occupation of South Korea the U.S. imperialists designated it as a strategic gateway to the Asian continent.

Accordingly, the basic object of the U.S. imperialist policy of colonial enslavement in South Korea has been to turn it into a military base for aggression, into a military appendage of the United States.

In small South Korea—its area covers only 100,000 square kilometers—one half of the U.S. ground forces in the Pacific (those in South Vietnam excluded) are stationed in addition to some 600,000 South Korean puppet troops.

During the past twenty-two years since their landings in South Korea the U.S. imperialist aggressors have been desperate in their efforts to augment their military strength. On January 28, 1967, A.F.P. reported from Washington quoting a report of the U.S.

Joint U.S.-South Korea war exercises



The Japanese "self-defence corps" is being trained by American advisers

Department of Agriculture on the South Korean situation. According to the report, between 1945 and 1965 the United States gave South Korea 8,400 million dollars in military aid and 4,000 million dollars worth of economic aid. However, it should not be overlooked that most part of the U.S. economic aid—surplus farm produce—went for military purposes in the form of counterpart fund. Then a huge amount of taxes squeezed from the people is also for war expenditures.

Through their occupation of South Korea and "aid" the U.S. imperialists command the South Korean army and rule the land.

U.S. imperialism has turned South Korea and Japan into its military colonies. Now South Korea-Japan military collusion is its next goal.

The "South Korea-Japan treaty" concluded in 1965 at the U.S. bidding and the subsequent normalization of diplomatic relations between them have been the first step in U.S. move toward South Korea-Japan military alignment. They openly state that South Korea-Japan co-operation will be a strong fortress in northeast Asia. A South Korea-Japan axis is what U.S. imperialism wants to see; then Japan will be made to bear certain military obligations in the next "Korean war" and in U.S. aggression in Asia.

Early in 1965 Johnson and Sato had a series of secret talks, a South Korean paper *Tonga Ilbo* reported on August 31, 1965, and a secret plan was discussed for placing the South Korean army under the command of Japanese generals when a war is started in northeast Asia.

The military collusion of the South Korean puppet clique and the Japanese militarists is no more a speculative question on paper, but an actuality.

On instructions from U.S. imperialism the U.S.-Japan Security Consultative Committee has taken many measures: First of all, Japanese military experts made a detailed study of the South Korean puppet army; Japanese military attaches are stationed in Seoul; commanding officers are exchanged to inspect military installations of the Japanese and South Korean armies; Japan is repairing and supplying planes and vessels for South Korea; South Korean officers will study at Japan's military colleges; South Korean pilots will be trained in Japan.

Still this is not all.

The Japanese militarists in collaboration with U.S. war specialists minutely worked out operational plans for their land, sea, and air forces assuming the outbreak of a "second Korean war" against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and other Far Eastern and Asian countries. The world was shocked when it was exposed in Japanese Diet that such notorious war plans as "Operation Three Arrows," "Operation Flying Dragon," and "Operation Run Bull" had been made—all drawn up against the D.P.R.K. and other Asian countries as the "imaginary enemies."

During the month of May this year two big joint naval manoeuvres were held in succession on the East Sea; one by the U.S. Seventh Fleet and the Japanese "Self-Defence" navy, and the other by the U.S. Seventh Fleet and the South Korean navy. The latter supplemented the former.

All this shows that there is virtually a tripartite military alliance of the U.S., Japan, and South Korea through a series of bilateral treaties—"U.S.-Japan security treaty," "South Korea-U.S. mutual defence treaty," "South Korea-Japan treaty," etc. To put it in a nutshell, this is what U.S. imperialism sees in the tripartite military alliance; Japanese militarism will play the role of a shock brigade and its territory will be a U.S. war base; then South Korea will provide the U.S. army with "human bullets."

It goes without saying that only U.S. imperialism will have the final say in all matters.

It is also well known that the U.S. war makers are tirelessly working to set up a northeast Asian treaty organization, another aggressive body, based on South Korea-Japan military collusion and the tripartite military alliance. With the projected NEATO, the U.S. war makers see a world encircled with their war blocs, such as, SEATO, CENTO, and NATO.

In other words, "world conquest" is still the cherished dream of U.S. imperialism.

Now the U.S. maintains some 2,200 military bases on territories of other countries in all parts of the world. It has large force overseas and spends an astronomical figure of dollars. Yet, the U.S. imperialists are helpless before the revolutionary forces growing everywhere. Nor can they stem the national-liberation struggles of the peoples. On the contrary, they are rebuffed everywhere and isolated everywhere.

Today the peoples of Korea and Japan are resolutely fighting to smash U.S., Japan, and South Korea military collusion. And the heroic Vietnamese people are driving the U.S. aggressors into a tight corner. The peoples of Asia and all the revolutionary peoples of the world are concentrating their cross fire upon the U.S. imperialists whose doom is sealed.

All developments point to one thing. No matter what they do, the U.S. imperialists are in a blind alley and there is no way out for them.

National Defence Sports

AMONG the working people and youths and students of our country interest in national defence sports is rising rapidly.

There is a national defence sports club in Pyongyang, where students and working people train and compete in parachute jumping, model aeroplane flying, sending radio messages, model warships, and shooting. There are instructors to teach systematically radio engineering, shooting, aviation, dynamics, hydrodynamics, and meteorology.

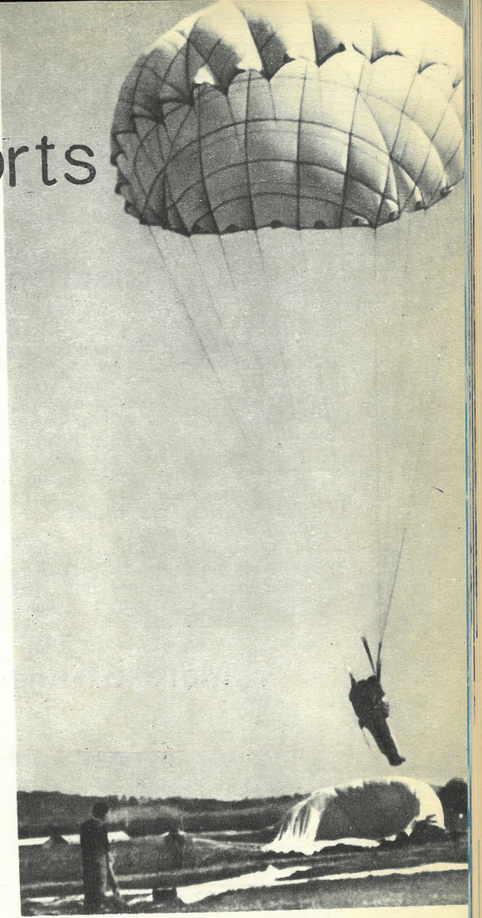
When the training is over, they teach their fellow students and workers what they learned at the club.

Young workers and the Red Worker-Peasant Militiamen of factories and enterprises, carrying full loads with them, conduct a long march, mountain-climbing, and river-crossing.

In the local areas, too, military sports are being introduced on a large scale. The young farmers of the "Red Flag" Sangryong Co-operative Farm in Kiljoo County, built a special ground for this purpose and steel themselves and conduct military training. And youth of the Kangsun Steel Works, Kaesong Higher Economic School, and Irrigation Research Institute of the Hwanghai District showed good results in long march and mountain-climbing, surmounting all obstacles —precipitous cliffs, swift currents, and deep gorges.

Now a long march carrying heavy weights and a cross-country relay race are popular, too.

Through these sports activities, the working people not only steel their bodies, but also acquire military knowledge so that they can serve better the country's socialist construction and defences.



Training continues

Pooling experiences

Radio operators in training

"Election Promises"

"Tax reduction" was one of hundred and one election promises Pak Jung Hi made before the May "presidential election" in South Korea.

But as soon as the show was over, the story was a familiar one. Far from reducing the taxes, a new tax law was adopted to collect more taxes. Early this year 88,700 million won was set for the tax revenues, but the new law will net the Pak Jung Hi clique 100,000 million won!

Still worse. They are working on another tax law for next year, which will raise the taxes still more, no less than twice! Such are Pak Jung Hi's election promises.

An American tax expert who came to Seoul to help the Pak clique draw up a new tax law, it is reported, suggested that tax reductions and exemptions should be narrowed to the limit so that the Pak clique could increase annual revenues for the ever expanding military expenditure. When the new tax law comes into effect next year 190,000 million won, twice compared with this year, will be squeezed out of the South Korean people.

More Strange than Fiction

Not long ago a headline of a South Korean paper in bold letters read: 4-yr Child Tried in Court!

The boy, believe it or not, the paper wrote, was tried as a violator of the election law in the so-called May presidential elections in South Korea.

The four-year-old child was Kim Yoon Keun of Hwachun in Kangwon Province, South Korea. According to the testimony of the prosecution, the boy committed a grave crime of tearing off an election poster while toddling about outside. And the Hwachun police was well alerted, they promptly dumped the child in the police wagon. Tearing off an election poster, the election law says, is a case of serious nature hindering the election; eventually the case was sent to the Chconchun district procurator's office!

To many, the whole thing may seem incredible but it was in South Korea under U.S. occupation where a faithful U.S. dog Pak Jung Hi is put in power!

The paper hit the nail on the head when it wrote: "It seems to us the whole affair shows one aspect of the present rulers... Just picture to yourself. A four-year-old child—we suppose he can say a few words—being interrogated by an officer in one of those rooms. We are quite sure he was asked what was his occupation; then the routine but important points—whether or not the boy was ever arrested or convicted before, what were the child's political party affiliations! If things come to such a pass, we are not too sure if we are to laugh!"

Stamps of KOREA

Recently the Ministry of Communications of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a set of three stamps on livestock.

Stamp 1, 5 *jun,* Pihyun pig. This brand of pig is bred widely in the northwestern region of our country, particularly around Pihyun County, North Pyungan Province. It has strong power of resistance to disease and it is prolific.

Stamp 2, 10 *jun,* Korean goat. The Korean goat has been raised widely in the Southern part of Korea from olden times. It is rather large-built and its hair is short and white. It is easy to handle. The goat can climb up steep hills, so it is raised not only in the plain areas, but also in the mountainous regions.

Stamp 3, 40 *jun,* Korean cattle. The Korean cattle usually wear brown; they are docile, but strong. For centuries the cattle have been used as draft animals in our country where there are not many horses.

A mural painting in the Tomb of the Kokooryu Kingdom in Anak built more than 1,600 years ago shows an ox working as the beast of burden.

All stamps measure: 36×26 mm. Multicolour. Offset.

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(Continued from page 33)

study of Premier Kim Il Sung's style of work. His insistence in going down to the masses and studying problems on the spot; his brilliant, scientific analyses of situations at home and abroad and his capacity of clearly setting out in time the measures necessary to cope with these situations.

Premier Kim Il Sung gave me his views on the situation in and around the demilitarised zone with the recent big increase of US violations and provocations, coupled with the recent U.S.-Japanese and U.S.-ROK naval manoeuvres off the Korean coast. He warned that if the Americans think they can frighten the Korean people by such provocations, then they are very mistaken. And that if they dare to commit aggression again against the DPRK: "the revolutionary forces in the North and the South will unite and drive them completely from Korean soil."

I am leaving Pyongyang today with the warmest impression of everything I have seen and learned here, enriched by the meeting with Premier Kim Il Sung and his warm, friendly and encouraging words to me. Certainly, this time it will not be as last time, only after 13 years that I return to Pyongyang. I will come back and keep coming back until I can visit Seoul, Pusan and Cheju island as well.

Anything in this issue may be reprinted with due acknowledgement.

Korean Ginseng

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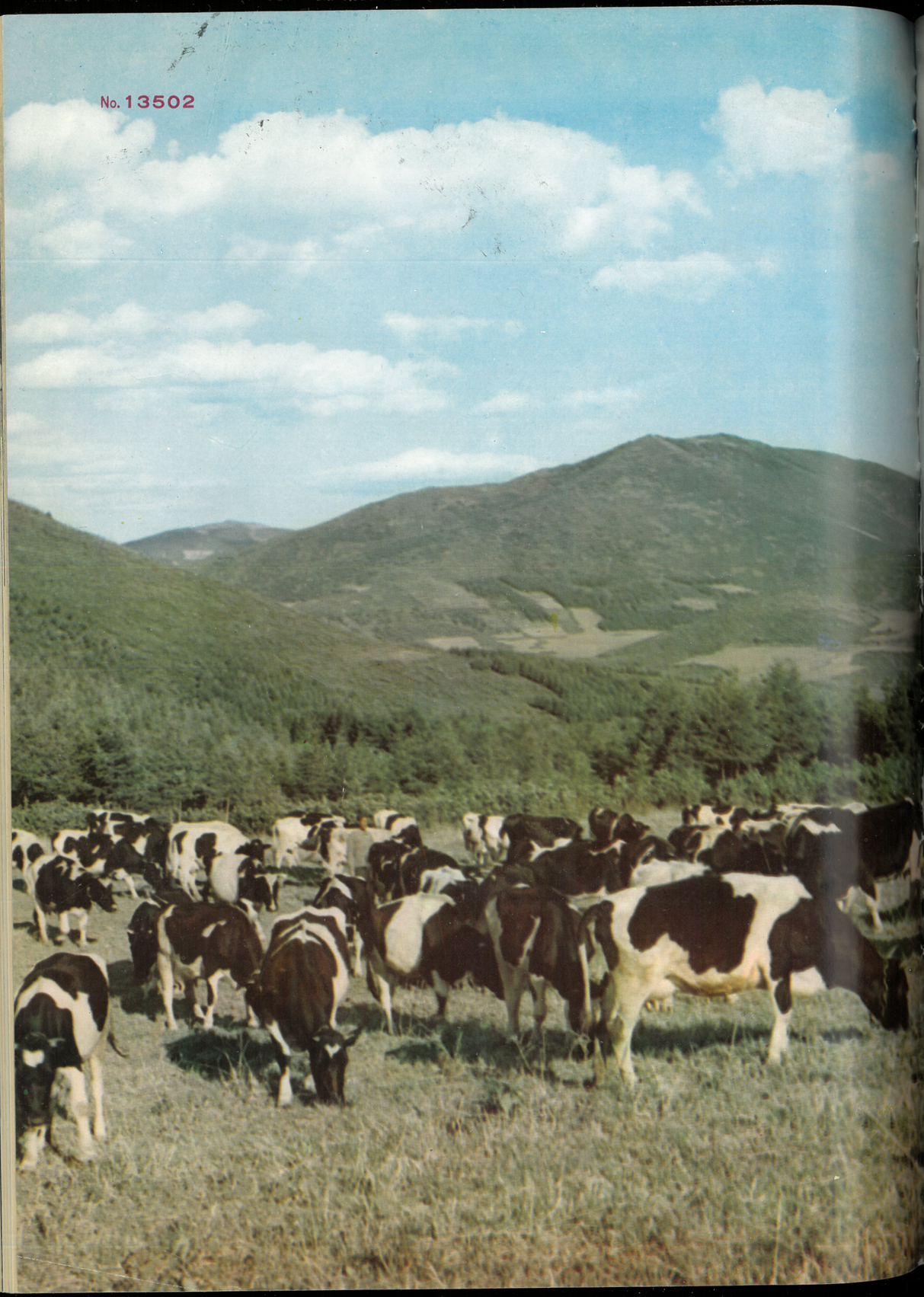

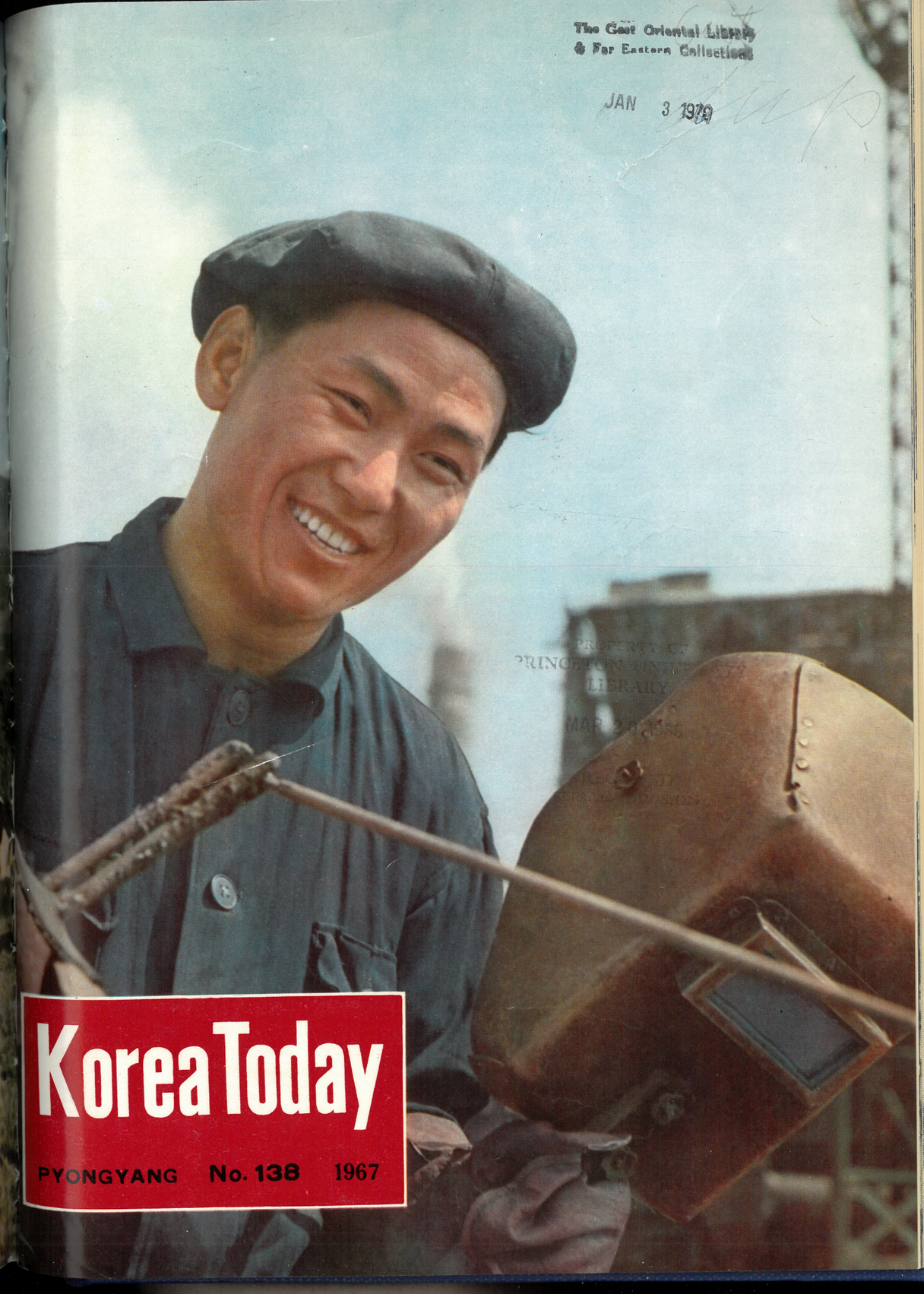

Korea Today

PYONGYANG No. 138 1967